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369

ACME SEED COMPANY

FARM IMPLEMENTS

Seed, Hardware and Agricultural Implements

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DAYTON, OHIO

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CHOICE SELECTED STRAINS OF VEGETABLE SEEDS

BEANS—The Best Garden Varieties

All garden beans are tender and should not be planted until danger from late frosts has passed. Any ordinary good warm garden loam will grow the dwarf kinds well. The wax-pod varieties should have a richer soil than the greenpod. The best method of culture is to plant in rows two feet apart, sowing the beans two inches apart and two inches deep in the rows. When the second pair of leaves appear, thin out to a single plant every four to six inches or to clumps of three or four, a foot apart. Keep them well hoed and draw the earth up to the stems, but only when dry. Working them when wet with rain or dew, makes them more liable to rust and injures the crop. For succession, sow at intervals of about two weeks until late in August.

Pole beans require a warmer and richer soil than the dwarf varieties. Set the poles four feet apart, each way and plant four to six beans about one inch deep around each pole. Thin out to three plants to a pole if the soil is rich. Pole Limas should not be put into the ground until the soil is dry and warm, or they are apt to rot. Plant them with the eye down.



IMPROVED EXTRA EARLY RED VALENTINE

Giant Stringless Green Pod. This is an exceptionally good variety, possessing all the merits of its namesake, the Stringless Green Pod, with much larger pods. It is undoubtedly one of the earliest kinds, and is especially desirable planted with the original Stringless for a succession. The plants are stocky and strong growers; pods slightly curved, rounded, saddle-backed and meaty. They are brittle and stringless at all stages, and in quality and flavor are surpassed by none. Our customers who have tried the Giant Stringless, are unanimous in praising it.

Green Podded Dwarf or Bush Varieties

Tennessee Green Pod. This early intermediate snap bean is very popular in some sections of the south and where known in other parts of the country is considered of exceptional merit. It is the longest podded dwarf sort. The plants are large, somewhat spreading and prolific. The foliage is dark green, with leaves large and crumpled. The pods are very long, often six to seven inches, flat, irregular in shape, bright but rather dark green and of exceptionally fine flavor. The green shell pods are much depressed between seeds. Seed of medium size, oval, flat, yellowish brown in color.

Longfellow. Moderately early and productive, being ready to pick in about 52 days from planting. The dark green pods grow $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, are very slender, straight, round, nearly stringless, tender and fine-grained. The quality is excellent, being absolutely stringless when young.

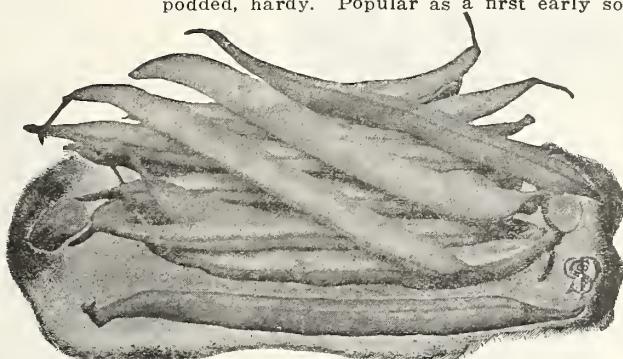
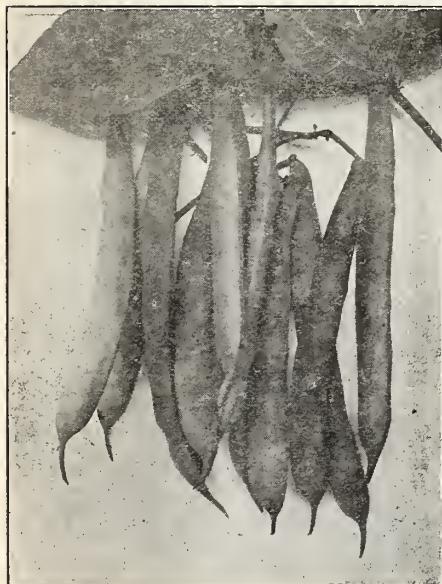
Extra Early Red Valentine. This variety was for many years the standard green-pod snap Bean, and the improved strain we now offer is surpassed in earliness and quality only by the Stringless Green Pod. The pods are fleshy, round and saddle-backed, and while not stringless are very profuse. It is a sure-cropper under all conditions. Valentine is a superior and popular market variety and always a good seller at good prices.

Dwarf Horticultural.—(Also called Italian Bean.) Large green pods, splashed with carmine. Excellent either as snaps in the green state, shelled green or dry. They become fit for use as green shelled beans very early, and in this condition the beans are very large, easily shelled and about equal to the Lima in quality.

Black Valentine. Vigorous and healthy foliage, bearing an abundance of pods 6 inches long, round, meaty and of handsome appearance. Unsurpassed in hardiness, excellent for shipping and one of the most uniformly productive, reliable and profitable beans for the market gardener.

Bountiful. Of thrifty growth; rust and mildew proof; is very hardy, extremely early, bountifully prolific and bears continuously for several weeks. Bears immense green pods, thick, broad and extra long, of the highest quality. Is absolutely stringless.

Long Yellow Six Weeks. Extra early, green-podded, hardy. Popular as a first early sort.



GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD

Extra Early Refugee. Has all the good qualities of the well-known Refugee, but is ready for the market ten days earlier. Very productive, and sure to produce a crop either in a wet or a dry season. A fine shipper, and fast becoming one of our most popular round green-podded snaps for both spring and summer planting.

Burpee's Stringless Green-Pod. The strong points claimed for this variety are that it is harder and will stand frost better than other early kinds, and that it is entirely stringless. It makes a round-podded-snap, which is tender, and of excellent table qualities.

Refugee, or 1,000 to 1. This is really one of the best snaps for general use or for main-crop. It is enormously productive. The snaps are round-podded, tender and of excellent table qualities. Later than the early kinds, but continues in bearing much longer.

Full Measure. A bush variety, popular on account of its wonderful yield and quality. Handsome long green, round pods, of the highest quality and perfectly stringless. It also remains in picking condition many days after maturing, a strong point in its favor, either for market or home garden.

Wax Podded Dwarf or Bush Varieties

Improved Golden Wax. This is a great improvement on the old Golden Wax and is the standard variety for general use with market gardeners as well as for growing in the home garden. It has far more vitality than the parent sort and hence is much less liable to rust or spot. The pods are straight and succulent, broad, flat and of a clear yellow color. They are borne in great profusion. The quality is unusually fine and the pods are tender and brittle. The illustration, engraved from a photograph, gives a good idea of the habit of growth, shape of pods, and abundance of crop. We commend it to our customers as a superior wax bush bean in every respect.

Pencil-pod Black Wax. For splendid table and market qualities, this new Bean is unsurpassed. It is entirely stringless and of unusually tender and good flavor when cooked. It is a strong grower and heavy bearer, early in maturity, is quite hardy, and makes a healthy, vigorous growth of bush, bearing its beautiful round yellow pods in great profusion. The pods are of a uniform rich yellow color, making a very attractive and desirable sort, either for table, market or canning.

Michigan White Navy. This sort is a sure cropper and not only more prolific than the common white bean but is also of better quality. The plants are large and spreading, with small, thin leaves and occasional runners, ripening their crop comparatively early. The pods are light green, straight, short, about three and three-fourths inches, but usually containing six beans. The beans are small, oval, white, handsome and of superior quality for use as dry beans.

Davis White Wax. A first-early Wax Snap Bean; nearly always rust-proof, and extraordinarily productive. It holds its pods well off the ground; always matures plump, full and solid, and of a beautiful yellow appearance. This is one of the best and most profitable shipping snaps in our list, but rather undesirable for home use, as it is not equal in table qualities to other kinds.



PROLIFIC BLACK WAX.

Prolific Black Wax. This is a much improved strain of the old Black Wax. Its habits of growth is stronger, it has longer, straighter and more rounded pods; and it is far more productive. The pods are three to four inches in length, of a handsome yellow color, fleshy and stringless. Quality, the very best. Market gardeners consider it an exceptionally valuable sort, and it is equally useful for the home garden.

Brittle Wax, or Round Pod Kidney Wax. The best of the round-podded sorts; early, prolific; pods long, handsome shape and color; entirely stringless; quality excellent.

Sure Crop Wax. A selection from Currie's Rust Proof Wax, having black seed and differing from that sort in that it is stringless, more hardy, rust-resistant and a little later. Pods flat, and average an inch longer and somewhat thicker than Currie's and with a stronger plant growth. Very desirable.



IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX

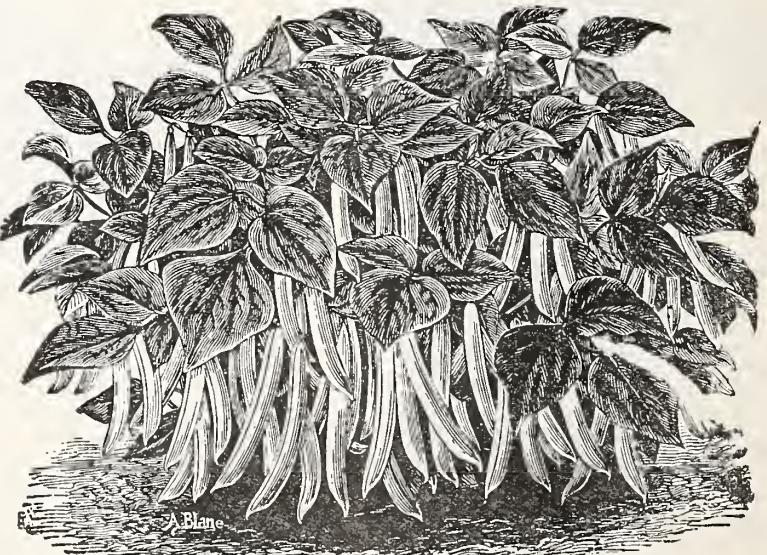
Wardwell's Kidney Wax. The very strong growing vines of this variety yield a large crop of long, nearly straight, broad, creamy white, handsome pods. These are of good quality and always command a ready sale, making the variety one of the most profitable for the market gardener. It matures a little later than the Golden Wax. Seed, large, kidney-shaped, white, with dark markings about the eye.

Large White Marrow. The plants of this very prolific sort are large, slender, spreading, with short runners and small leaves. The pods are broad, about five and one-half inches long, medium green, changing to yellow. A choice family sort both for green shells and dry beans. Seed large ovoid, clear white, cooking very dry and mealy.

White Kidney. The plants of this late variety, also called Royal Dwarf Kidney, are upright, very large, branching with large, broad leaves. The pods are coarse, dark green and about six inches long. Seed large, white, kidney shaped, slightly flattened and of excellent quality, for family use either green shelled or dry.

Red Kidney. Quite like White Kidney, except the beans are deep red in color.

Currie's Rust-Proof Wax. This early and productive variety is one of the most largely grown of all Wax Beans. It is a splendid shipper, and has uniformly straight, light yellow pods of about 6 inches long, and flattish oval in shape. The dried seeds are solid black in color. This Bean is perhaps more subject to anthracnose than any in the list. It is not a good Bean for home consumption, as it is tough and stringy, but its splendid appearance offers a good sale on the produce markets.



CURRIE'S RUST-PROOF WAX

LIMA BEANS—Dwarf or Bush Varieties



FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA BEANS

Jackson Wonder Bush Lima. This is the most productive and very earliest of the bush limas. It is of true bush form, about 2 feet high, bearing in greatest profusion, broad flat pods, each having from three to five medium-sized, handsomely speckled beans, which cook quickly and are of superior quality.

Burpee's Improved Bush Lima. The bush growth is very vigorous, with heavy foliage, reaching 30 inches in height and 24 inches across the top. The pods, often found in clusters of five to ten, measure about 6 inches in length and well over an inch in width. The Beans are very large and thick, running four to five to a pod.

Pole or Running Beans

Red Speckled Cut Short. An old variety, very popular in the Central and Southern States for planting among Corn, and it will give a good crop without the use of poles. Vines medium sized, twining loosely with dark colored, smooth leaves; pods short, cylindrical and tender. Seed nearly oblong, cut off diagonally at the ends, white, covered at one end and slightly over the whole surface with reddish brown dots.

Ideal or Black Seeded Green Pod Pole. This bean has proved to be very thrifty and extremely prolific. It yields better than all other varieties of pole beans, and even better than most varieties of commercial beans. It's truly a grand green podded snap pole bean. A marvel of productiveness. Thick, stringless pods, meaty, tender and delicious. Is perfectly round. It is fully ten days to two weeks earlier than any other green-podded pole bean, and can be planted fully a week to ten days earlier in the spring because of its extreme hardiness and robust characteristics. First pickings are just a trifle behind bush beans planted at the same time. The pods hang in great clusters. From the top to the bottom of the vine they can be literally gathered by the handful. Will outyield any other pole bean ever introduced.

Lazy Wife. It has become immensely popular everywhere, and is really without a rival for all-around merit. It is a lusty climber and the vines are fairly loaded with dark green pods ranging from four and one-half to six inches in length. The pods are broad, thick, tender, very fleshy and **absolutely stringless**, retaining all these qualities until nearly ripe. They are therefore unsurpassed for snap shorts, especially as the flavor is peculiarly luscious. Each pod contains from six to eight round white beans, which are excellent for winter use. A splendid sort for the home garden.

Kentucky Wonder. (Old Homestead.) This widely popular variety is an improved large-podded strain of the Southern Prolific and is enormously productive. The poles are literally covered from top to bottom with the silvery green pods. The pods, frequently over six inches in length, are so meaty that they are greater in width than in thickness, being deeply creased or saddle-backed. They are stringless when young and of finest quality.

Fordhook Bush Lima is of stiffly erect habit, branching freely, but with all the branches held upright. This ideal bush growth is strikingly in contrast to the low-spreading growth of the Kumerle (Thorburn or Dreer's) Bush Lima. The Fordhook has foliage like that of the large pole Limas; the leaves are large, smooth and a dark rich green. Like Burpee's Bush Lima, the stalks that produce the blossoms are thrown out from the lateral and main stalks; the pods are borne in "clusters" of from four to eight. The pods resemble those of the Kumerle (Dreer's) Bush Lima, but average more than double the size. Fordhook Bush Lima is fully thirty-three and one-third per cent a heavier cropper and, therefore, is bound to entirely displace the Kumerle (Dreer's or Thorburn's) Bush Lima. In season it is from four to six days earlier. The green beans, even when of full size, are tender, juicy and sweet in flavor when cooked—as distinct from the rather dry and mealy character of other varieties of the Potato, Challenger or Dreer's Lima type.

Henderson's Bush Lima. The original Bush Lima Bean. Of the true bush shape, the bush growing 18 to 20 inches high. Early to mature, productive and a sure cropper. Beans rather smaller in size than Wood's Prolific, and of same tender, buttery flavor as the old pole Butter or Sieva Bean of the South.

Burpee's Bush Lima. A bush form of the true Large Lima. Plants uniformly dwarf, but enormously productive. Pods as large as those of the Large Lima and contain from three to five very large, flat beans of the best quality. While not quite as early as Henderson's Bush Lima, this is considered by many to be of better quality, fully equaling in this respect the large White Lima. Seed of medium size, flat, white.



LAZY WIFE

POLE AND RUNNING BEANS—Continued

Dutch Case Knife. Vines moderately vigorous, climbing well, but twining more loosely than some, and so may be used for a corn hill Bean. Leaves large, crumpled, pods very long, flat, irregular, green, but becoming creamy white as they mature. Seed broad, kidney shaped, flat, clear white and of excellent quality green or dry.

McCaslan. The pods, produced in great abundance, are of a rich dark green color, measuring ten inches long, rather flat and slightly curved. Fine for use as a snap short, being entirely stringless when young. If pods are picked before maturing, vines bear until frost. If their pods are allowed to mature they produce a good-sized white bean for winter use.

Tennessee Wonder. Somewhat similar in habit to Kentucky Wonder but with immensely larger, straighter, smoother and more creasebacked pods. Pods green, tinged purple; slightly stringy; not productive. More suitable as a shell rather than snap bean.

Great Northern or Montana White. This variety is more prolific than any other variety and the plants are large, spreading with short runners. The pods are from five to six inches in length, medium green. Seed rather large, oval shape, clear white and excellent for cooking.

White Creaseback. This is the very best early green-podded pole bean for snap shorts. The pods grow in clusters, are perfectly round and deeply creased or saddle-backed. They are entirely stringless, very meaty and of the choicest flavor.

Pole Horticultural. Vines moderately vigorous, with large, light colored leaves; pods short, broad, pale green, but becoming streaked with light red; Beans large, ovate, flesh colored, splashed and spotted with wine-red and of the highest quality, either green or dry. Many people like them better than the Limas.

Striped Creaseback or Scotia. Plants large, compact; a vigorous grower; pods about 7 inches long; almost straight or slightly bent backward at the end. Pods round, well filled and good quality.

Kentucky Wonder Wax. This vigorous wax podded pole bean is very similar to the green podded Kentucky Wonder but the pods are a little broader. They are very fleshy and stringless as snaps and are of excellent quality. The pods are very long, handsome light yellow, often eight to nine inches in length. Seed medium sized, oval, flattened, very irregular, usually somewhat shriveled, dark brown. Its earliness and hardiness commend this as a pole bean well adapted even for northern latitudes.

Early Golden Cluster Wax. A well known early and very attractive sort. It is one of the best wax-podded snap pole beans. The vines are large, strong growing, vigorous and hardy, with large, light green, crimped leaves. The pods are six to eight inches long, borne in abundant clusters, each containing from three to six pods varying in color from golden yellow to creamy white. The pods are very broad, thick and fleshy. They are of very good quality and stay in condition for use a long time. Seed medium sized, flattened, oval, dull white.

St. Louis Perfection White. An early maturing, green podded, white seeded pole sort desirable for snaps and unsurpassed in its class as green shell beans. The vines are vigorous and very productive. The pods are round, very long, often eight to nine inches, irregular in shape and quite stringless. The beans when shelled green are large, very tender and white, a very desirable feature when comparison is made with the colored beans of other varieties of this class. Seed medium long, oval or well rounded, solid white.

Pole Lima Beans

Florida Butter or Speckled Pole Lima. A certain and abundant cropper, better adapted for the wants of the Southern farmer than any other variety. When gathered green, the Beans are waxy white and at maturity, white splotched with red.

Lima, Small White or Sieva. Beans small but very early and good quality.

Lima, Large White. The standard Lima; largely grown.

Missouri White Cornfield. This variety is especially valuable for its extreme earliness, and its habit of perfecting all its pods at the same time. Vines small but vigorous and, in good soil, wonderfully productive, bearing pods in clusters from four to twelve. Pods medium length, silvery green, of the best quality as snaps and stand shipping better than most sorts. The seed is small, oval, very white and hard. It is an excellent bean to cook dry or to sell on the open market as the small white bean.

Scarlet Runner. On the order of the Limas; grown mostly in America for its ornamental, bright scarlet flowers. Seed reddish-brown, mottled black.

Burger's Green Pod Stringless, or White-Seeded Kentucky Wonder. A new pole variety of great merit. Bears long, green, brittle, stringless pods of excellent flavor. It rivals any of the other pole beans and is destined to become the most popular of all.

Missouri Wonder Pole. This is an early prolific sort, the pods are six to seven inches long, one of the very best early green podded pole snap beans for market, garden or home use. These Beans are quite popular in some sections where they have been used and their superior quality is known. Also called "Noxall Pole."



WHITE
CREASEBACK

Lima, Extra Early Jersey. One of the earliest.

Lima, King of the Garden. Heavy cropper; Bean and pod very large.

Carpinteria Pole Lima. A most desirable pole lima for the home and market garden. The vines are strong growing, long, usually closely filled with four beans of largest size, much thicker than the average pole lima. When cooked, the beans are very thin skinned, extremely tender and of finest flavor.

NORTHERN GROWN SEED PEAS

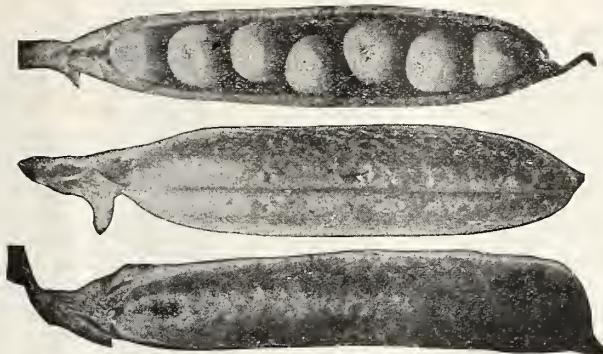
The height, maturity and productiveness of garden Peas vary according to soil and climate, but they may be grown very satisfactorily anywhere. The extra early varieties should be sown as early in the spring as the ground can be worked—in this latitude they can frequently be planted in February. Continue sowing for a succession, every two weeks until June; then stop until the last of August, when a good crop can be secured by planting the extra early and early sorts for fall use. In the home garden, sow in double rows six to eight inches apart and two to four inches deep, with the double rows two to three feet apart. Varieties growing two feet high or more should be supported with brush. The early kinds do best in a light, warm soil. Later varieties require a rich loam, inclining to clay and should be planted deeper than the others. It is advisable to prepare the ground in the fall, as fresh or coarse manure will cause a heavy growth of vine and few peas. Give shallow cultivation, keep free of weeds, and earth them up twice during growth. Gather the pods as fast as they mature or they will not continue to bear. The wrinkled peas are not as hardy as the small, round sorts, and when planted early must have a dry soil, or they will rot. They are, however, the sweetest and best-flavored of all, and should be planted by everyone.

Nott's Excelsior. (One foot.) One of the very best of the earliest wrinkled Peas and a superior cropper, bearing large, well-filled pods, having from six to nine large Peas in a pod. The vines are of robust habit. A fine variety for the home garden.

First and Best. (Two feet.) An excellent strain of first early Peas.

Philadelphia Extra Early. (Two feet.) An old favorite extra early, round, smooth Pea.

NORTHERN GROWN PEAS—Continued



EXTRA EARLY

Extra Early. (Two feet.) We are absolutely confident, after long experience and the severest tests, that this Extra Early Pea is not only the earliest but the very best of the smooth, white, extra earlies. It matures in from forty to forty-five days after germination, and the full, round, dark green pods are produced in wonderful profusion. Practically all the pods can be gathered at one or two pickings, and as they are of strong texture, are well fitted for shipping even long distances. The peas are of medium size, round, smooth, and of splendid flavor. The vines are very hardy, and seed may be sown as soon as the soil becomes mellow.

American Wonder. (One foot.) The finest dwarf Pea in cultivation. Pods closely packed with large Peas of fine flavor; vigorous and prolific.

Premium Gem. (One and one-fourth feet.) Early and superior wrinkled Pea; pods abundant; Peas tender, sweet and good.

Alaska. (Two feet.) Our strain of this variety is the very best. This Pea is increasing in popularity every year. It is especially valuable, both on account of its earliness and productiveness and the beautiful green color of its pods and peas, which it retains longer than other varieties, making it particularly valuable for shipping purposes. It is also specially desirable for canners.

Gradus. (Two and one-half feet.) This Pea is a most marked advance and improvement in wrinkled Peas. It is remarkable for the size and fullness of its pods, yielding an abundant supply of large wrinkled Peas, which are of most delicious flavor. The vines grow about 3 feet high, have heavy stems, stand upright, and do not require staking. The Peas remain edible, tender and sweet for some time after they reach maturity. The Gradus Pea is considered, altogether, one of the most valuable improvements that has been made in wrinkled Peas in recent years. It is remarkably productive and is coming into very general use by truckers and market gardeners.

McLean's Little Gem. (One and one-fourth feet.) A wrinkled variety, of similar habit to Earliest Dwarf, and maturing a few days later, or fifty to fifty-five days after planting. Pods two and one-half to three inches in length, round and filled with peas of delicious flavor. In fact they have the same sugary flavor as the late wrinkled sorts and the additional merit of earliness. A Pea that always gives entire satisfaction.

Dwarf Gray Sugar. This is an edible podded variety. Vines grow only 15 to 18 inches in height, with purplish blossoms. Sugar Peas are not shelled, but pods are cooked same as string beans.

Early May or Frame. (Two feet.) A popular strain of extra early Peas.

Little Marvel. An excellent dwarf sort for the market and home garden. The pods average a little longer than those of Premium Gem, are more attractive in shape and color and the peas are of superior quality. The vines are sturdy, nearly eighteen inches high, heavily set with straight, deep green pods, square ended at the bottom and nearly three inches in length. Its season is about the same as Premium Gem. Seed large, green, wrinkled.

World's Record. An improved type of Gradus, being slightly earlier, more dwarf, true to type and productive. Height 2 feet. Vines moderately stout, medium green; pods medium green, 4 in. long, fairly broad, pointed and well filled with 7 to 9 very large, dark green peas of exceptional quality.



AMERICAN WONDER PEAS

Laxtonian. This handsome wrinkled pea is the largest podded of the dwarf varieties. The dark green pods are similar to Gradus in shape and splendid quality, are nearly as large in size and often mature a little earlier. Vines vigorous and productive, averaging fifteen to eighteen inches high; foliage dark green; pods about four inches in length. Seed light green, large, wrinkled, flattened, irregular in shape.

Thos. Laxton. (Two and one-half feet.) Pods, large, long and deep green in color. Seed wrinkled, sweet and of fine flavor.

Earliest Dwarf. (One foot.) A specially selected and highly improved strain of the old Tom Thumb Pea, so long a popular favorite in family gardens. It grows only ten to twelve inches in height, but is much more productive than many varieties twice its size. The pods are fair sized and are well filled with plump, tender and sweet-flavored Peas of good size.

Peter Pan. Similar to Laxtonian, but a little earlier. Vines are about 15 inches high, very strong, with numerous well-filled dark green pods.

Nott's Excelsior. A wrinkled second-early sort. The 16 to 18-inch vines are exceedingly productive, and require no support; pods mature a little later than Nott's Excelsior but foliage is lighter green. The pods are 3 to 3½ inches long and very broad, straight, light green, and well filled to the end.

Dwarf Telephone. Medium tall; pods very large; medium green peas, very sweet; a favorite with shippers probably because it carries well and commands a high price because of quality. For years this variety was grown more extensively for shipping than any other.

Mammoth Melting Sugar. This is another of the edible podded varieties. The pods are picked when the Peas are only half developed and at that stage there is no stringiness, but are sweet, brittle and appetizing. This variety is quite late, growing 4 to 5 feet high and bearing large pods 4 to 4½ inches long, often curved or twisted. Sugar Peas are usually very scarce, but we have a limited stock of fine quality to offer this year. In very short supply.

Ameer, or Large-Podded Alaska. Large-podded Alaska is a synonym for this variety. The vines will grow about 3 feet in height, producing long, blunt-end pods of a beautiful dark green, and very much the same size as Prolific Early Market. Amerer is a very prolific variety and is in large demand by our trade.

Northern Grown Seed Peas, Second Early or Main Crop Varieties

Alderman. This is in many respects the very best early main crop variety of the valuable Telephone type. The vines are tall growing, about four and one-half to five feet high, dark green, vigorous and exceedingly productive. The pods of largest size, often five to five and one-half inches long, dark green, similar to but a little larger and a shade darker in color than those of Duke of Albany and about the same in season. The peas are of largest size and unsurpassed in quality. Market gardeners are demanding the large podded, dark colored sorts which retain their fine appearance even after shipping a long distance. The Alderman answers these requirements and we recommend it unreservedly.

Everbearing. Vine stout, about two and one-half feet high, bearing at the top six to ten broad pods. If these are picked as they mature, and the season and soil are favorable, the plant will throw out branches bearing pods which will mature in succession, thus prolonging the season. The Peas are very large and wrinkled, cook very quickly, are tender, of superior flavor and preferred by many to any other sort.

Champion of England. Universally admitted to be one of the best late Peas grown. Of delicious flavor, and a very profuse bearer. Desirable for home use, and especially recommended for market gardeners and for the home market. Very much superior in flavor and table qualities to the Marrowfat Peas.

Telephone. A grand wrinkled Pea, undoubtedly the best of the tall-growing sorts. Vines reach a height of four feet. It is a second early or medium variety, robust in habit and a wonderful producer. The pods are of largest size and remarkably handsome in appearance. They contain eight or ten Peas each, which are invariably plump, a pleasing pale green in color, and of a delightful sugary flavor, not surpassed by any other. Telephone is not only a perfect variety for the family garden, but is rapidly gaining favor with market gardeners, the strongest evidence of its sterling merits. It is certainly admirably adapted to market purposes on account of its size, productiveness and good looks, and is always sure to sell at good prices.

Improved Stratagem. Vines of strong growth with large foliage, but only eighteen inches in height and do not need any support. Pods of large size, well filled with large dark-green Peas of rich, sweet flavor. One of the very finest.

Marrowfat Peas planted in December or January come in directly after extra-early varieties planted in the spring, and yield a most satisfactory and profitable crop. The Marrowfat Peas are harder than the extra-earlies.

Black Eye Marrowfat. An excellent variety, growing about five feet high; a very prolific bearer of large pods; can be recommended as one of the very best Marrowfat sorts.

White Marrowfat. Cultivated quite extensively for canning. Vines about five feet high and of strong growth. Pods large, cylindrical, rough, light colored and well filled; seed, large, smooth, round and light yellow. It is excellent for summer use, but inferior in quality to most of the newer sorts, although undoubtedly one of the most productive of the garden varieties.

Advancer. A green wrinkled variety about two and a half to three feet high, with broad, long pods which are

abundantly produced and well filled to the ends. Considered by some of the best of the second early sorts. This Pea is used very extensively by market gardeners because of its productiveness, the fine appearance of its pods, and is popular with consumers on account of its quality. It is also largely used by canners.

Horsfall's Market-Garden. A first-class wrinkled Pea; second-early; height, 24 inches. Does not require stakes. Is a profitable sort for market gardeners; a single plant has been known to produce 150 pods. It is equally good for the home table. The pods are borne in pairs, and are easily and quickly picked. This variety is claimed to easily yield more shelled Peas to the acre than any other variety.

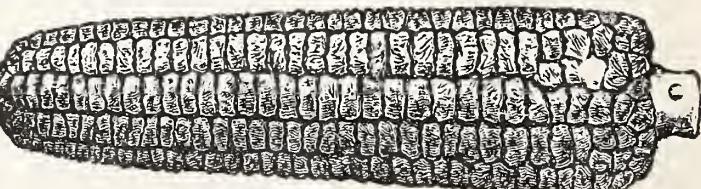
CHOICE STRAINS OF SWEET CORN

Varieties of Sweet or Sugar Corn are liable to rot in cold or wet ground and should not be planted until the trees are well out in leaf and the soil has become warm. For succession, continue planting every two weeks until late in July, and fresh green corn may be had until frost. Plant the seed in rich, well-manured ground, in hills, three feet apart each way, covering about half an inch and thinning out to three plants to a hill. Extra early kinds may be planted in rows two and one-half feet apart, having the plants, when thinned, stand eighteen inches apart in the rows. Hoe and cultivate frequently, and shallow, keeping the soil loose and fine until tassel appears. Break off the side shoots. To have the finest sweet corn, pick it just when the skin of the grain breaks at the slightest puncture. The quality will be inferior if either a few days too old or too young. One quart will plant 200 hills; eight to ten quarts is sufficient to plant an acre.

Golden or Bantam Evergreen. Best and Sweetest Sugar Corn. A corn of Golden Bantam quality of the right size. It is a product of Golden Bantam crossed with Stowell's Evergreen. It has retained the quality of the Bantam and has the more tender skin of the Evergreen. Market gardeners are at least able to sell a merchantable sized ear of corn superior in quality to any on the market.

Early Evergreen. This excellent sort has proven its merit as the best evergreen strain that is distinctly earlier than Stowell's. The strain we offer has to a remarkable degree all the qualities that have made Stowell's Evergreen the leading main crop sweet corn for so long a time. The ears of Early Evergreen are about seven to seven and one-half inches long, with fourteen to twenty more or less irregular rows with very deep, white grain of the very best quality. Stalks about six and one-half to seven feet high. A very desirable main crop variety for home garden and market, and well adapted for canning.

EARLY LARGE ADAMS—One of the Best Second Early Varieties. A little later and larger than the above. Stalks grow about five feet high; ears about 8 inches long with 12 to 14 rows.



EARLY MINNESOTA

Minnesota Early. One of the best and most popular of the older varieties with both market and private gardeners. The stalks are short and bear two long ears each, having eight rows of very sweet and tender kernels, which shrink but little in drying.

SWEET CORN—Continued

Early Champion. Fully as early as the popular Crossby's Early, while the ears are considerably larger and sweeter.

KENDEL'S EARLY GIANT—Large-eared and early. A fine table sort.

TRUCKER'S FAVORITE—Superior Early and Main Crop Sort. Much larger than Early Adams and matures right after this variety. It makes fine stalks and ears and is valuable alike for very early field crop as well as for extremely late planting, also for table use.

Shaker Early. Is ready for market about the same time as Early Minnesota, but has much larger ears, which come two to the stalk and are well filled with fourteen rows of broad, flat grains, of excellent flavor and sweetness. Is a great favorite with market gardeners on account of its size and appearance.

Black Mexican. This Corn, when in condition for the table, cooks remarkably white, but the ripe grain is black or bluish-black. It is surpassed by none in tenderness and fine quality. For family use we consider it the most desirable second early sort. It does especially well for second early in the South. Stalks about six feet high.

Stowell's Evergreen. The standard main crop variety. It is hardy and productive, very tender and sugary, remaining a long time in condition suitable for boiling. Our stock has been carefully grown and selected to avoid the tendency to a shorter grain and deterioration in the evergreen character of this best-known of all late sorts. Height, about seven and one-half feet.

Early White Cory. This popular extra early variety originated in Rhode Island, and has for years headed the list of quick-maturing sorts. It is fit for use in two months after planting. It is very dwarf and may be closely planted. Produces two ears to the stalk. Is often grown in autumn as a second crop. Ears about six inches in length, with eight rows of broad grains, very sweet and well flavored. A ready seller and always commands good prices.

Culture. Plant when danger of frost is over in hills 3 to 4 feet apart each way, leaving 3 or 4 stalks to the hill. May also be sown in drills 3 to 4 feet apart, dropping the seeds 1½ to 2 feet apart in the drills, allowing only 2 plants to the hill. Use 2 quarts to the acre.

Queen's Golden. A trifle larger than others in size, color deep yellow. It pops perfectly white. Produces four to six ears on a stalk.

EXTRA EARLY ADAMS—The Earliest Garden Corn. The earliest variety and can be planted first of all. It bears small, thick ears, close to the ground. Being a dwarf variety, it can be planted closer than the others. Ears 7 to 8 inches long.

Peep o' Day. A dwarf, extra early variety, of remarkable excellence. Very productive and of vigorous habit. Extremely sweet.

Howling Mob. This variety originated at Toledo, Ohio, and its queer but appropriate name has reference to the loud and clamorous demand for the corn when brought to market. The stalks are usually about 5 feet in height and produce early in the season two splendid ears to a stalk. The ears are 7 to 9 inches in length and are well covered with a heavy husk, affording protection from the green worms which so often are destructive to early varieties. There are 12 to 24 rows of good sized white kernels.

Mammoth White Cory. One of the largest and best extra early varieties. The stalks are about four feet high, each generally bearing two large, fine-shaped ears which become fit for use as early as those of any variety in cultivation. They are twelve-rowed, very symmetrical and handsome, seldom with any opening between the rows at the base. The grain is large, broad, very white and of remarkably good quality for such an early sort. The size and beauty of this variety give it ready sale, even when the market is overstocked.

Country Gentleman. This is considered by most people to be the best sort of sweet corn for having corn on the cob. The kernels are small, tender and extremely long—the cob being unusually small. The flavor is delightful—it is sweet, milky, and tender. Very prolific, often growing three ears to a stalk. Country Gentleman is a slow-maturing variety and arrives at full perfection just about the time when the early varieties are giving out. To have a generous amount of sweet corn does not require a large space. Plant some Country Gentleman this year.

POP CORN

Japanese Hulless. Also called Australian Hulless, Tom Thumb, Dwarf Rice. It is dwarf-growing, very heavy yielder; ears short and thick; kernels long but very slim, pure white. It pops perfectly, is very tender, and of the finest quality known for popping.

White Rice. A popular variety. The white grains are sharply pointed, very popular for popping.

CHOICE GARDEN BEETS

The soil best suited for Beet culture is a deep, rich, sandy loam, which should be loose and light. If wanted very early, sow in hotbeds and transplant, cutting off the outer leaves. For general crop, sow as early as the ground can be worked in drills, a foot to eighteen inches apart and one inch deep. When the plants are large enough, thin out to stand four to six inches apart in the row. Continue sowing for a succession until late in June. If possible, always sow in freshly prepared soil and press it down firmly over the seed. Keep them well cultivated. For winter use, the turnip varieties may be sown in June, pulled after the first frost, the tops removed and the roots stored in pits, or the cellar.

Half Long Blood. This is an entirely distinct variety and we consider it by far the best for winter and spring use. The root is deep red, very symmetrical, two or three times as long as thick and always smooth and handsome. The flesh is rich, dark red, very sweet, crisp and tender, never becoming woody even in portions above the ground; it retains its good quality longer than other sorts.

Egyptian. The best variety for forcing and excellent for first early crop out of doors, being very early, with small top. Leaf stem and veins dark red, leaf dark green, dotted with red; root very dark red, rounded on top, but flat beneath, with very small tap root; flesh dark red, zoned with lighter shade; hard, crisp and tender when young.

Crimson Globe. Extremely early in making fine roots ready for table use or market. The flesh, of delicate texture, is rich, sugary and free from fibre. It is shaped almost like an orange, with small leaves set very close. The tap root is also small and starts clear from the bulb, without tapering. Color crimson and pink in alternating rings, very handsome and constant. It is in every way a first-class table Beet.

Detroit Dark Red. This variety is of exceptionally fine quality and attractiveness, and takes with market-gardeners for market purposes. The root is almost globe-shaped, smooth, and tapering slightly. The flesh is a deep vermillion-red, crisp, and sweet. Leaves are green with dark red veins and stems.

Improved Blood Turnip Beet. The Blood Turnip Beet has always been considered the standard for general use. This special strain is the result of careful growing and selection, extending over a number of years, until we are now satisfied that there is no chance for further improvement—in short, that it is perfect in every desirable quality. Developed from a choice strain of the Early Blood Turnip, it is much earlier in maturing and greatly surpasses that variety in flavor. It is perfectly globular in shape and of the largest size. Tops are small and of uniform growth. The flesh is fine grained, of a rich, deep, blood-red color, which is retained when cooked, and is always very sweet and tender. An excellent keeper.

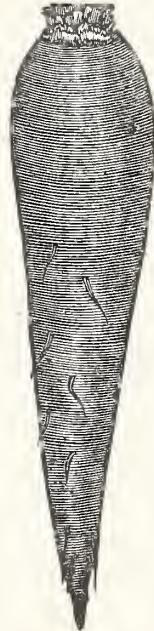
Early Wonder Beet. This wonderful early beet is the result of years of reselecting and improving, and is now so perfected that we believe it is one of the earliest and best turnip-shaped beets grown. It is much earlier than Crosby Egyptian, and is so uniform in growth that the crop can be harvested practically at one time, yielding the land early and quickly for the second crop. The tops are not quite as large as Crosby Egyptian, which permits close planting. The root is nearly globular in shape, slightly flattened.

CHOICE GARDEN BEETS—Continued

Eclipse. One of the best table Beets, almost as early as the Egyptian and **much superior in quality**. Has small tops and is smooth, fine grained and tender. Color bright red, sometimes with lighter zones. Many market gardeners prefer this variety to Egyptian on account of its good looks.



Eclipse Beet



Long Smooth Blood

Long Smooth Blood. This is the best long, red beet on the market and a great favorite in the country, as it is of unexcelled quality, both as a table Beet and for stock feeding. It is said to have yielded twelve tons to the acre. It is tender, sweet and of a rich carmine color. May be sown with advantage in July or August in rich ground as a second crop. It is not injured by October frosts and will produce a great abundance of excellent root food for winter.

Swiss Chard. This variety does not make edible roots like the regular garden Beets, but is grown for the broad, white, leaf-stalks, which are bunched and cooked in the same manner as Asparagus, and make a delicious summer vegetable. The young leaves may be gathered also and cooked like Spinach.

BASSANO. Flesh white and light red mixed. Very tender and sweet.

EDMAND'S BLOOD TURNIP. The best market sort for late planting.

EARLY BLOOD TURNIP. Richly colored; flat shape; a good keeper.

DEWING'S BLOOD TURNIP. Fine form and flavor. Good for market.

Asparagus

Conever's Colossal. One of the large, popular, green varieties; stalks bright green, often tinged purple at the top, of tender, fine quality.

Palmetto. An early maturing and prolific variety, with thick dark green shoots, pointed at the tip. This is the most popular seller of the asparagus family.

Columbian Mammoth. Stalks are large and tender, nearly an inch in diameter, retaining their thickness well to the top, having close round heads, and few scales.

Martha Washington. This variety is the result of careful breeding by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., with the object of eliminating rust. It produces large straight shoots of a dark green color. The tips are tight and firm and do not open out or begin to branch until well out of the ground; a very valuable feature.

Mary Washington. The highest type of the rust-resistant asparagus. It is earlier, larger and longer than the original Washington and quite as resistant. Tips are very tight and do not "sprangle out" or "blow" prematurely.



Crosby's Egyptian. An improved strain of the Egyptian Beet, which we specially recommend as an extra early and superior sort. It has been so improved in shape, size, appearance and quality, as compared with the original, that is now **an entirely distinct variety**. It has a large, globe-shaped root, is smooth, of a deep blood color, and is of the finest quality. The tops are small. As it is so early and of such perfect shape, it is a great favorite with market gardeners. We offer the true strain.

Mangel and Sugar Beet

Used for stock and chicken feed. Sow in rows 3 feet apart, from May 15 to June 15; thin out to 6 inches apart and cultivate freely. Use 8 to 12 lbs. of seed per acre.

Mangel, Golden Tankard. Quite large and of cylindrical shape. The skin is deep orange-red and the flesh is zoned with yellow and white and is very nutritious.

Mangel, Mammoth Long Red. The largest of all the Mangels. The root is 15 to 18 inches long, over 6 inches in diameter, and with a heavy shoulder. It grows one-half above ground and is easily pulled.

Sugar Beet, Giant Half-Sugar Rose. Very large, smooth, and clean, of oval shape. The skin is rose-white with a deeper rose-colored top. The flesh is white and of high nutritive value.

Sugar Beet, Vilmorin's Improved. The highest in nutritive value and percentage of sugar. A large, smooth, tapering white root.

Giant Slidstrup. A long, reddish-yellow, ovoid root, growing more than half above ground; easily harvested, and by actual test far excels any other variety in weight and feeding value.

Artichoke

Green Globe French. Plant of medium growth with deep green leaves; buds or flower heads green, nearly round or slightly elongated; scales rather narrow and spiny, moderately thick at the base.



COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH

CABBAGE

The best Cabbage is raised in a heavy, moist and rich loam, that is well drained. It will do well, however, if properly manured and watered, in clay, muck or even pure sand. It is a gross feeder and can hardly be given too much manure. For very early use, sow the early varieties in hotbeds, or boxes in the house, during January or February, thinning or transplanting the seedlings as often as is necessary to keep them from crowding, and setting in the open ground as soon as danger from killing frosts is over. Plant in rows, two feet apart, setting them eighteen inches apart in the rows. For a succession, sow in the open ground the last of March or early in April. Sow the autumn and winter varieties in May, or June, in shallow drills, three or four inches apart, and transplant, when well rooted, to rows three feet apart and two to two and a half feet between plants. Cultivate frequently, and thoroughly. In small gardens Cabbage should be hoed about once a week, drawing a little soil around the plants each time.

To prevent damage by the cabbage root maggot, sprinkle the plants with wood ashes, air-slacked lime, Slug-shot or tobacco dust early in the morning while they are wet with dew, leaving an occasional plant untreated for the flies to deposit their eggs upon, after which it should be pulled up and burned. To destroy cabbage worms dust with Slug-shot or Paris Green.

Charleston, or Large Wakefield. A strain in which the plant is larger and a little later than Early Jersey Wakefield, the head being not so pointed and much larger. Exceedingly hardy and on account of the fine, solid head, with market gardeners and shippers it is deservedly a very popular sort to follow Jersey Wakefield.

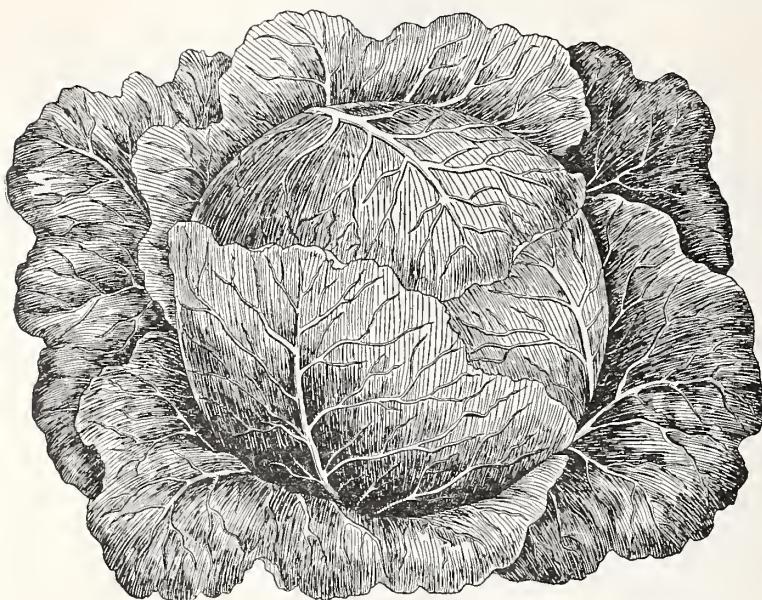
Earliest of All. Similar to the well-known Jersey Wakefield. The plant is lighter colored, but not quite so hardy. The head is fully as large, not quite so hard, but of excellent quality.

Stein's Early Flat Dutch. An old variety but still popular. It succeeds anywhere, but seems especially suited to the South because of its marked heat-resisting qualities. It belongs to the Second Early class and produces large, solid, flat heads of uniform shape and handsome appearance; when fully developed they frequently weigh twelve to fifteen pounds each. The heads are fine-grained and of dainty flavor.



Stein's Early Flat Dutch Cabbage

CABBAGE—Continued



Perfection Savoy. The Savoy Cabbages are very tender and of fine flavor, very much superior in this respect to the ordinary late fall and winter Cabbage. Should be much more largely grown, both for home use and market. The strain of American Drumhead Savoy which we offer makes large-sized heads of most superior quality, and truckers and private gardeners alike will find it an excellent variety.

Surehead. Remarkable for its certainty to head, even under unfavorable conditions. It is a Cabbage of the general Flat Dutch type, with the same large, deep, somewhat flattened head and the same fine qualities, but is of better texture and has less spread of leaves. It is a late sort, uniform in growth, with firm, hard heads.

Dauish Ballhead. A distinct type of winter Cabbage, maturing later than the Flat Dutch. Especially recommended for its great solidity and excellent keeping qualities. The heads are nearly round in form, hard and solid, and weigh heavier for their size than any other Cabbage.

Chinese Improved or Pe-Tsai. The strain we offer resembles when well grown Cos Lettuce rather than Cabbage. It is often called Celery Cabbage on the market. The leaves when young are crimped, of light green color and appear like smooth leaved mustard but with much broader and heavier midribs. The plant as it matures becomes more upright and forms heads much like Cos Lettuce. The inner leaves blanch an attractive light yellow or creamy white with very white midribs. It is of distinctive flavor, very mild and pleasant. It is served as a salad like lettuce or cooked like asparagus.

Sow in this latitude after July 1st at the same time as turnips. Early plantings of Pe-Tsai run quickly to seed in hot weather. Sow in drills fourteen to twenty inches apart and thin two or three times; or if grown for the market start in boxes and transplant like late cabbage.

Early Spring. The earliest flat headed variety. A wonderfully compact plant with few outer leaves, so that a great number of fine solid heads can be produced on an acre. Although it does not come to full maturity as early as Jersey Wakefield, it becomes solid enough for use about as early, and is by far the best early sort for markets that demand a large, flat Cabbage. The plant is vigorous, with short stem. The leaves are large, broad, and of peculiar light-green color. The head is oval and very large for the size of the plant, nearly equaling those of the later kinds.

A SELECTION OF OTHER STANDARD EARLY VARIETIES.

EARLY LARGE YORK. An improved selection of the favorite old English variety.

EARLY WINNINGSTADT. Produces large, hard, cone-shaped heads of superior quality.

EARLY SUMMER. A popular large, hard-heading variety.

ALL-HEAD. Makes the largest head of the second earlies. Fine quality.

EARLY DRUMHEAD. A fine second early, ten days later than Charleston.

SUCCESSION. A good second early round-head kind. Follows Early Summer.

Glory of Enkhuizen. This second early variety is very sure heading and of excellent quality. The plants are of vigorous growth, with large, rather spreading outer leaves which are noticeably curved and frilled. The heads are globular or very nearly round, very solid and of large size for so early a variety.

Premium Late Flat Dutch Cabbage

Our strain of this standard and reliable variety is the result of many years' selection, and is, we firmly believe, the finest on the market. We have exercised extreme care in having the seed grown. The heads are flat, remarkably large, even, very solid, and of fine texture. Stems are short, and quality superior. Nearly every plant may be depended upon to produce a fine large head. Is also an excellent keeper. Market gardeners and farmers who grow Cabbage for market all over the West and Southwest buy their seeds from us year after year and invariably report satisfactory and profitable crops.

Golden Aere. This is a new, early, round-headed Cabbage which closely resembles Copenhagen Market in type. As its name implies, it is a money-maker. It is 8 to 10 days earlier than Copenhagen Market but is smaller and can be planted closer. Because of its earliness and fine quality it commands a higher price than any round-headed Cabbage.

Copenhagen Market. The earliest large round-headed cabbage yet introduced. The heads are exceptionally large for so early a variety, very solid and of most excellent quality. The plants are vigorous but compact, with short stem and few outer leaves which are of rather upright growth. The leaves are medium light green, nearly round, comparatively thick and smooth. This is a most excellent sort, both for the home garden and market gardening trade. Our strain produces the characteristic large, round heads that for solidity and excellent quality make this variety so valuable.

Mammoth Rock Red. This is the best, largest and surest heading red Cabbage yet introduced. The plant is large, with numerous spreading leaves. The head is large, round, very solid and of deep, red color. Nearly every plant will form an extra fine head.

Early Jersey Wakefield. This Cabbage has for many years been the leading early variety, and is undoubtedly the best on the market. The only difficulty is to get a perfectly reliable and satisfactory strain of seed. Our customers may feel assured that in buying from us they get the genuine article, and the very best that can be obtained anywhere. Our seed is specially grown for us on Long Island where the variety originated, in soil and climate perfectly suited to its highest development. The Wakefield produces heads that are uniformly hard and solid, pyramidal in form, generally pointed at the ends and with few outside leaves. **It can always be depended upon as a sure cropper.** Even in unfavorable seasons, when other early varieties fail, it will invariably produce a fine lot of solid heads of first quality and largest size.

All Seasons. No variety is more reliable than this in producing heads. Its rapid growth and good size make it desirable for either early or late planting, and for the latter purpose it has become very popular. Heads are solid, round, flattened on top and will remain longer in the field without bursting than any.

Improved Brunswick. Our seed is the true, short-stemmed strain of this very fine summer or early fall variety. It is of dwarf, compact growth, the heads resting almost directly on the soil. They are quite thick, although flat, and are uniformly solid. It is a very reliable header, and under good cultivation will attain a weight of fifteen to twenty pounds. Foliage, light bluish green.

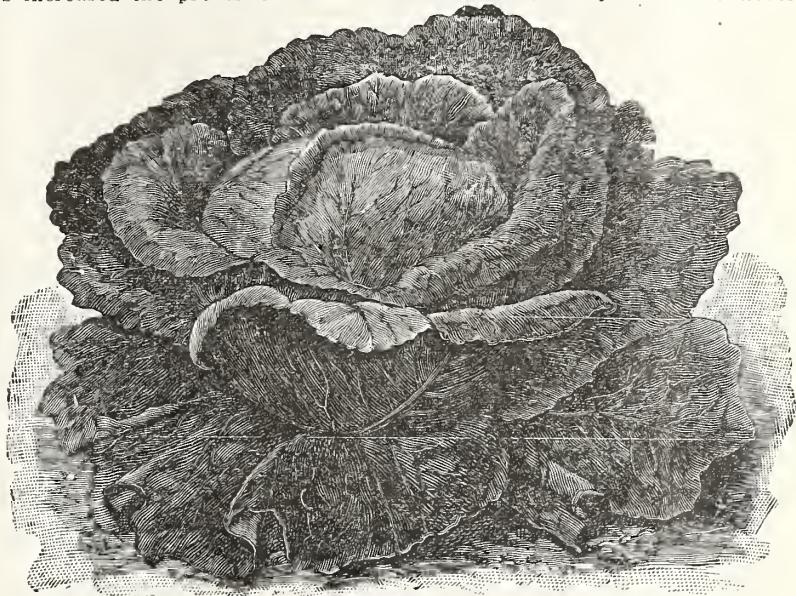
CABBAGE—Continued

ST. LOUIS LATE MARKET CABBAGE

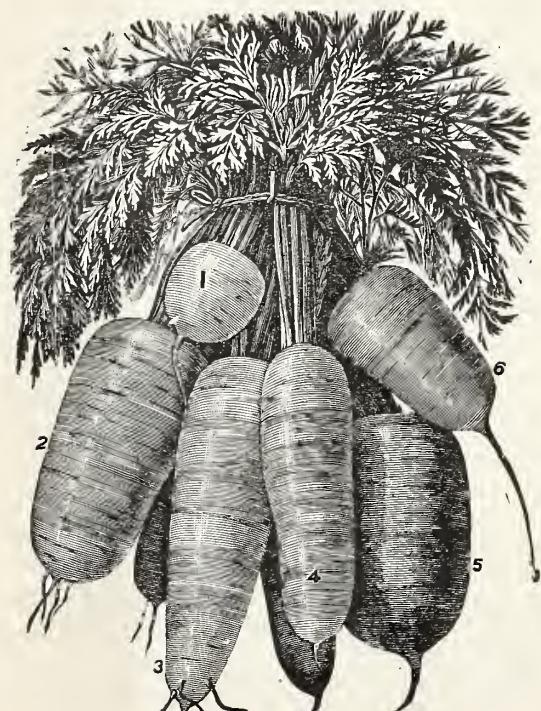
That this is the very best late Cabbage in existence is fully supported by the testimony of everyone who has tested it. St. Louis is one of the world's greatest Cabbage markets and St. Louis Late Market has helped largely to make it so. The greater part of the fall Cabbage sold on the St. Louis market is grown in the famous American bottoms, just across the Mississippi River from this city. Any Cabbage grower over there will testify that his main reliance is St. Louis Late Market. It has increased the profits of thousands of growers everywhere. It never fails to make a crop; runs heavy in weight owing to its size and solidity; is the longest keeper of any; gets bigger and better the longer it stands and never rots or bursts; resists drouth and insects by its sturdy constitution; can be cut as early as any late sort, and—one of its chief merits—continues growing long after other sorts have matured. Plant Seed Company secured the original stock seed in 1892, and by careful and continuous selection, have been improving it ever since.

Large Late Drumhead. This Standard variety matures a little earlier than many of the late sorts, is of low growth with a very large head, broad and flat. A sure crop producer.

The Volga. The Quickest Growing Large, Late Variety. A new Cabbage which is one of the finest varieties. For uniformity in growth, shape of head and hardness we have never seen its equal in a large heading variety. It is two or three weeks earlier than other large kinds. Seed sown at the same time as the Wakefield had heads ready for market when the Wakefields were only half grown. The plant is nearly all head, having few outside leaves. The heads are nearly as round as a ball and as hard and solid as Danish Ballhead, while they are much larger and heavier, often weighing 15 pounds each. The quality of this Cabbage is very fine both for cooking and for kraut. It will keep perfectly all winter if kept cool. If the plants are set out early they will head in July and August and can be used as a summer and fall variety. We are sure this Cabbage will prove a most profitable one to all who raise it. The plants are so compact that they can be set out 1½ by 3 feet and will produce enormous crops on good rich land, and fair crops on land that would not produce a ton to the acre of some other varieties.



CARROTS—For Table or Stock Feeding



The Carrot is one of the most wholesome and nutritious of our garden roots, deserving to be more extensively used for culinary purposes and we urge our readers to give some of the early table sorts a trial. For feeding stock, especially horses and milch cows, the Carrot cannot be surpassed, and it should be more largely grown by farmers for this purpose.

Culture.—While a sandy loam, made rich by manuring the previous year, is the best soil for the Carrot, any good land, if thoroughly and deeply worked, will produce satisfactory crops. When possible to do so, it is advisable to sow as early in the spring as the ground is fit to work, though good crops may, in this latitude, be grown from sowings as late as June 15, but success from such late planting is uncertain. For table use sow the smaller kinds as early as practicable in rows 16 to 18 inches apart. For field culture, prepare the ground thoroughly and sow in drills 18 to 24 inches apart, using from one and one-half to three pounds of seed to the acre. Cover one-half to one inch deep and see to it that the soil is pressed firmly above the seed. As soon as the plants appear, use the cultivator or wheel hoe. Do not let the weeds get a start. Thin the smaller table sorts to six or eight to the foot and the field varieties to four to six inches apart in the row. For winter use, gather like Beets or Turnips.

Early Scarlet Horn. A variety of Carrot long and favorably known to all growers. It is not large, but is often used for early crop. It is sometimes used for forcing. Considered by many people to be the best early table sort. The flesh is fine grained and the color a deep orange. It has small tops, and grows well in shallow soil. It matures 8 to 10 days sooner than Long Orange.

Improved Long Orange. An excellent intermediate season, standard sort; roots 12 inches long, about 3 inches broad at the crown, tapering regularly to a point; deep orange color.

CARROTS—Continued



Danver's Half Long Carrot

Guerande or Ox Heart. Especially desirable for soil so hard and stiff that longer rooted sorts would not thrive in it. The tops are comparatively small. The mature roots are four and one-half to five inches long, very thick, ending abruptly in a small tap root. The flesh is bright orange, fine grained and sweet. When young the roots are desirable for table use as a medium early carrot and when mature they are equally good for stock feeding.

Danver's Half Long. A rich orange red variety, very smooth and handsome, producing very large crops. Is an excellent market variety. Tops are of medium size and coarsely divided. Roots taper to a blunt point. Flesh is sweet, crisp and tender. Will produce more bulk to the acre than the larger field varieties.

Chantenay. This is pre-eminently the Carrot for the market-gardeners or home use. It is beautiful in shape, and its table qualities are unsurpassed. The roots grow 5 or 6 inches long, are thick and decidedly stump-rooted. It is a heavy cropper, and the roots are usable very early. We recommend it very highly for its crisp and tender flesh and its all-round usefulness.

St. Valery. Originated in France, where it is a popular variety. Rich, deep orange in color; large and handsome. Very straight roots, broad at the top, often $2\frac{1}{4}$ to 3 inches across, and 10 to 12 inches long. Very little foliage for the size of the roots. Superior for table and desirable for stock. Yields heavy crops in rich, light soil.

White Belgian. Grows one-third out of the ground. Root, white, green above ground with small top. Flesh rather coarse. The roots are of large size and the variety is extensively grown for stock feeding.

Cauliflower

Cauliflower succeeds best when planted in hotbeds during January or February, and brought to maturity before the summer heat sets in. If properly hardened off, the plants are seldom injured if planted outside as early as the ground can be worked. Those who are not experienced growers will have better success and less trouble, if they buy young plants early in the spring and set them out in the richest soil available. They should stand two and one-half feet apart each way. Keep them well hoed, and bring the earth gradually up to the stems, watering freely in dry weather and protecting from direct sun heat, especially when they begin to head.

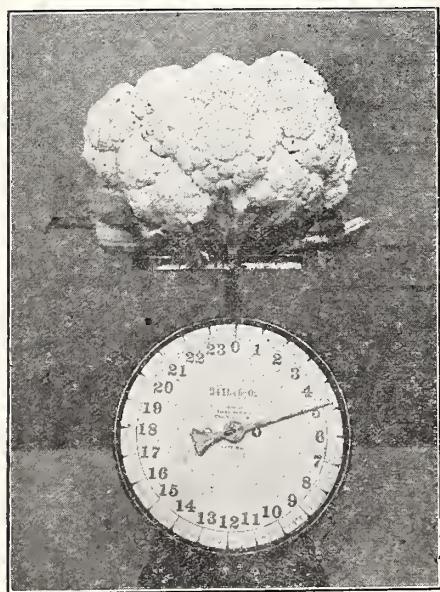
Danish Snowball. An improved extra early strain of dwarf compact growth. Is highly esteemed by market gardeners for its earliness and reliability as a sure header. It grows on a robust stem and produces magnificent white heads. Although one of the best for forcing under glass and cultivated principally for an early market shows its fine appearance when crated for market. We offer a strain of seed which we absolutely know from practical experience to be **perfectly true and reliable**. All our customers assure us that it is unequalled in quality and entirely satisfactory in every respect.

Large Algiers. Late, sure-heading; the heads are good in color and quality and long-keeping.

Veitch's Autumn Giant. A large, vigorous, late variety; heads large, firm, very white and well protected by large, dark green foliage; stem rather long.

Extra Selected Early Dwarf Erfurt. The finest strain of the Erfurt Cauliflower; almost as early as the Snowball, producing very solid, pure white heads of the very finest quality; seldom fails to form a good sized head.

Extra Early Paris. A popular early white, sure heading variety; heads form quickly and of medium size; leaves narrow and almost straight and upright; stem rather long.



Danish Snowball Cauliflower

CHICORY

Witloof (French Endive). The plants form long, parsnip-shaped roots; the roots are forced in frames or greenhouse and the new growth of lettuce-like leaves is cut and served as a salad.

Chicory (Coffee or Rooted). The dried and prepared roots are much used as a substitute for coffee and the young leaves may be used as a spring salad.

Celery

Sow in shadow drills in the open border during April, in rich, mellow soil. Press the seed in, instead of covering, and water freely, shading from strong sunshine. Prepare trenches two to four feet apart, a foot wide and a foot deep, dig into the bottom plenty of well-rotted manure, and set the plants, when three or four inches high, about six inches apart in the trenches. Keep shaded until well started and gradually earth up as they grow. Cut the tops off once or twice before transplanting to make them "stocky" and cut off lower half of root before setting out.

White Plume. The most desirable variety for either home or market use. It self-blanches beautifully, the stalks are crisp, succulent and of delicious flavor, and no variety makes as handsome an appearance on the table.

Giant Paseal. One of the most popular Celeries in our list. Easily blanched; a fine keeping sort, of excellent flavor. Has large, thick, solid stalks, beautiful golden heart, and blanches quickly. Of splendid keeping qualities, and is one of the best for winter use.

Celerine, or Turnip-Rooted Celery. Grown exclusively for its roots, which, when cooked, sliced and used with vinegar, make a fine salad.

Giant Prague. The best of the Turnip-rooted Celeries; large and smooth roots; an excellent keeper.

Golden Self-Blanching. This splendid variety is without doubt the most popular Celery grown. It is a self-blanching sort, for with a little banking or covering, even the outer ribs assume a beautiful golden yellow, while the heart or vine stalks are deliciously tender, brittle and sweet. This variety is being very extensively grown both for market and private use, not only on account of its ease of culture, but for its superior quality. It is not quite so early as the White Plume, but is of heavier and more compact growth, the stalks being thick, crisp and brittle. The hearts are large and solid, blanching a beautiful waxy yellow. It is tender and sweet and free from stringiness; flavor rich.

Corn Salad

A good substitute for Lettuce during the winter months. Sow seed during cool, moist weather in the fall or early in spring in rows nine to twelve inches apart. Cover with straw in winter.



Collards

Of particular value in the South. The Collard forms a mass of leaves on a tall stem. Improved in flavor by frost.

Culture. Sow like cabbage. Transplant when a few weeks old. Set a foot apart in rows. Cultivate frequently. Sow seed in June, July and August. One ounce of seed will give 4,000 plants.

Southern or Georgia. This variety is the old-time favorite. Very hardy, standing winters as far North as Tennessee. Will make good crop where the soil is too poor to grow cabbage.

Cress

Sow the seed thickly in good rich loam, in shallow drills early in the spring and at intervals for succession, as it soon runs to seed.

Curled or Pepper Grass. The most desirable sort. Handsome.

Water Cress. Sow the seed in cool, moist soil in the early Spring, or if a shallow slow running stream or ditch is near, the seed may be sown within the same near the bank. When sown in a location of this kind it grows luxuriantly for years.

Brussels Sprouts

A variety of Cabbage producing heads or knobs along the stem. Very popular in some markets.

Culture. Much the same as Cabbage. Excessive stem growth should be avoided by planting in good but not extra rich soil. Sow seed in April in the open ground and set in rows 3 feet apart, 18 inches apart in row. Sowing in June will produce a late autumn crop of sprouts. Break leaves from stem to aid formation of heads. One ounce of seed yields 4500 plants.

Brussels Sprouts. Used in the fall and early winter and by some considered more tender and delicious than any cabbage. Plant resembles the cabbage, the edible part being the numerous very small heads or sprouts an inch or two in diameter formed on the stalk at each leaf joint. The culture is the same in all essentials as for cabbage, except the leaves should be broken down in the fall to give the little heads more room to grow.

Improved Half Dwarf. This favorite Paris market sort is probably the most useful variety. The plants are half dwarf, growing about one and one-half to two and one-half feet high. They are very hardy and produce compact, rounded, grayish green sprouts of good size and fine quality.

Improved Roseberry. We have found this strain very desirable in that it will produce sprouts under less favorable conditions than any variety we have ever tried. The plants are of dwarf habit but furnish a large yield of sprouts of excellent quality.

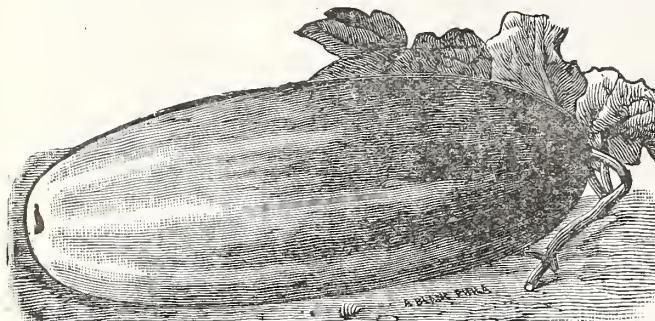
Broccoli (Green Sprouting)

A very useful variety recently introduced from Europe and rapidly becoming popular. The plants are rapid growing and produce a large head at center of plant in about ninety days from date of planting. The head is a compact cluster of tightly closed flower buds and resembles Cauliflower only in shape or formation as the color is dull bluish green.

EXTRA SELECTED CUCUMBERS

If desired very early, sow in hotbed, upon pieces of sod, grass side down, so they can readily be transplanted to the open ground when danger from frost has passed. Do not plant outside until warm, settled weather is assured. Make low, flat hills four to six feet apart each way. The soil should be warm, moist and rich with well-rotted manure, dug in deeply. Put a dozen seeds in a hill, and cover one inch, pressing the soil firmly over them. Thin out to three or four of the strongest plants after all danger from insects is over. Gather the Cucumbers when large enough for use, whether required or not; if left to ripen, the vines stop bearing. Sow in June and July for pickles. Air-slacked lime dusted on the young plants will keep away the bugs.

Evergreen White Spine. Our select strain of this new variety is unsurpassed for either table or market use. It is also a superior sort for pickling. Is very prolific, early, of good size, straight, well-formed and full at both ends. One of its best points is that it retains its rich, deep green color until it reaches maturity. The fruit is of excellent flavor, white, clear, crisp and very tender.



Evergreen White Spine.

Davis' Perfect. As now selected, the long even fruits are of fine form, with an intensely dark, rich green skin. With very few seeds the solid white flesh is of superb quality for slicing. So handsome and regular are the fruits that they bring an extra price on market, often being taken for "hot-house grown." The vines are of strong growth and quite prolific.

Woodruff's Hybrid. This Cucumber grows a medium sized vine and the fruit is long and slim, carrying its size about the same its entire length. It is a fancy shade of dark green with a fine lot of showy white spines and it keeps its color a long time, making one of the best shipping sorts in existence.

White Wonder. Fruit, produced in clusters, is symmetrical, short, blocky and rounded at both ends; color ivory-white from time of forming until maturity.

London Long Green. (Improved.) Our carefully selected strain of this old-time, popular garden favorite may be depended upon to produce true, dark green fruits from ten to twelve inches in length, and of the finest quality. When young, the Cucumbers are in great demand for pickles; in fact, it is the standard sort for this purpose. The full sized fruits are also in high favor for sweet pickles. The vines are strong growers and exceedingly productive. It is unsurpassed as a slicing variety.

Japanese Climbing. Distinct from other varieties, being a real climber and can be grown on poles, trellises or porches. Vines extra strong; foliage more vigorous than other kinds. Very prolific of fruit, which is of dark green color, and of good table qualities. A valuable, interesting novelty.

Early White Spine. Superior for table, pickling or market.

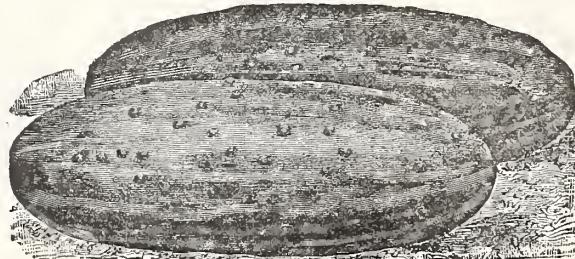
Extra Long White Spine. One of the best varieties for slicing.

Extra Early Green Prolific. Straight, short fruit; fine pickle variety.

Arlington White Spine. Best forcing sort; also fine for table or market.

Jersey Pickling. Slender thin-skinned fruit.

Boston Pickling. A choice sort for pickling. Rich color and very prolific.



Early Green Cluster

Klondike. A medium early, white spined cucumber, of handsome, very dark green color and of excellent quality for slicing. The vines are very hardy and productive. The mature fruits when grown under favorable conditions are often about eight inches in length, and are uniform in size and shape. The color is very dark green, slightly striped at the ends. The dark green color is retained much longer and is affected less by the hot sun than any other sort with which we are familiar. Its uniform size and shape and splendid color are making this variety very popular as a shipping sort.

Early Fortune. An excellent shipping variety producing very attractive fruits of rich dark green color. The fruits average uniformly about nine inches long, cylindrical or slightly tapered at ends. The seed cavity is small and the flesh thick, crisp and tender. Plants vigorous growing and productive. Recommended as one of the best shipping sorts yet introduced.

Early White Spine. (Peerless.) Our select strain of this well-known and popular variety is unsurpassed for either table or market use. It is also a superior sort for pickling. Is very prolific, early, of good size, straight, well formed and full at both ends. One of its best points is that it retains its rich, deep green color until it reaches maturity. The fruit is from six to eight inches long and two to three inches in diameter, with flesh of excellent flavor, white, clear, crisp and very tender.

Early Short Green, or Frame. An excellent sort, both for table use and for pickling. Plants very vigorous and productive. Fruit straight, handsome, small at each end, bright green, lighter at the blossom end, with crisp, tender flesh, and makes excellent pickles. Comes into use a little later than the Early Cluster and keeps green a long time. Our stock is very superior.

Stay Green. This excellent variety has quickly become a leader in certain sections of the country. A medium sized cucumber, dark green, of the white spine class. The fruits are seven to eight inches long, cylindrical in shape and a fine glossy green in color.

West India Gherkin. A very prolific, small-fruited variety, used exclusively for pickling. The fruits are very small, 2 to 3 inches in length, and about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.



London Long Green

Egg Plant

Sow in hot bed very early in the spring and transplant to very rich, warm ground, setting them two or three feet apart. Hoe frequently and hill up gradually until they blossom. Egg-plant seed will not vegetate freely without a strong, uniform heat, and if the plants get the least chilled they seldom recover from the shock.



EGG PLANT

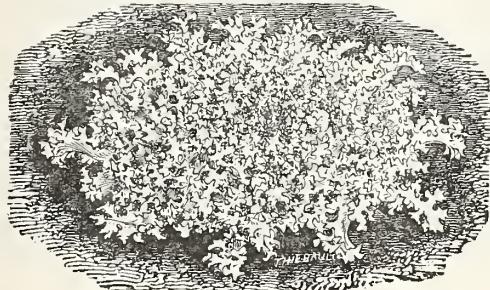
Improved New York Spineless. The standard variety everywhere. The eggs come early, are of large size, regular oval shape and a fine deep purple in color.

Early Long Purple. The earliest kind.

Black Beauty. This is the earliest and best of all the large-fruited Eggplants, 10 days earlier than New York Improved Spineless. The bushes are well rounded, sturdy, branching freely near the ground. The large fruits are thick, heavy at the base and reducing toward the stem, of a dark purplish black color. Use this for your main planting.

Endive

One of the best salads for fall and winter. Sow seed thinly, in drills in April, for early use and in June and July for late. Thin or transplant to one foot apart in the row. When nearly grown gather the leaves together and tie with yarn to blanch the inner portion. They must be dry when tied or they will rot. They will blanch in about four weeks.



ENDIVE

Green Curled. Ornamental curled leaves of dark green, which blanch white and crisp.

Curled Pancalier (Red Rib). A hardy, vigorous growing endive with bright deep green leaves. The midribs of the outer leaves are usually tinged with rose. The dense mass of deeply divided leaves formed in the center blanches very readily to a rich cream color. This sort is highly esteemed for the market and home garden, and is much used for salads.

White Curled. The plants are moderately dense, with divided leaves which are very light yellowish green in color, even the outer ones being very light. This variety blanches readily to an attractive creamy white.

Moss Curled. Plants compact growing, forming large, dense clusters of finely divided, medium green leaves which when properly blanched, are rich creamy white, crisp and tender. Leaf stems sometimes tinged light purplish red.

Broad Leaved Batavian (Escarolle). A variety having broad, more or less twisted and waved, bright deep green leaves with thick, nearly white midribs. The inner leaves form a fairly solid, clustering head which blanches to a beautiful deep creamy white and is crisp and tender. This sort is unsurpassed for salads and is much used for the home garden and market.

Leek

Culture—The Leek is generally considered superior to the Onion for soup flavoring, etc. Sow as early as practicable in the spring in a light, rich, moist soil, in drills half an inch deep. When six or eight inches high trim off the tops and roots and transplant to rows one foot apart and six inches apart in the row, setting them three or four inches deep and earthing up as they grow, so that the necks will become well blanched. May also be sown in cold frames in September, and the young plants transplanted in the fall or early spring to where they are to remain. One ounce will sow about 100 feet of drill.

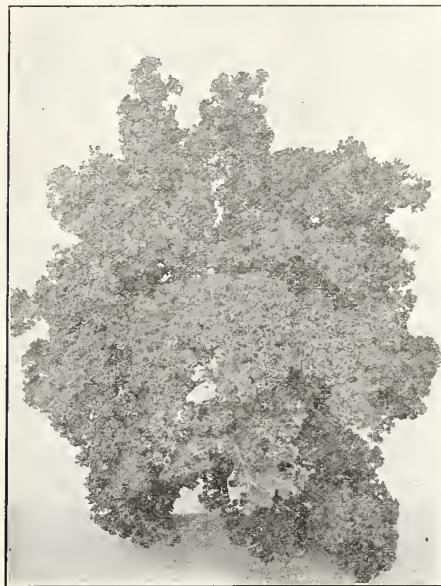


London Flag. This well known broad leaved leek is hardy, productive, of good quality, and is extensively cultivated in this country.

Large American Flag. A desirable strong growing, broad leaved leek, hardy and productive. It is a favorite with many market gardeners and is also extensively used for the home garden.

Kale

Kale is much more hardy than Cabbage and makes excellent green for winter and spring use. Sow from May to July and cultivate the same as Cabbage. For early spring use sow in September and protect during winter.



TALL CURLED SCOTCH KALE

Tall Green Curled Scotch. The plant of this variety grows to three or four feet high, bearing long, plume-like, light green leaves which are deeply cut, also finely curled at edges. Very ornamental and so hardy that a moderately heavy frost improves rather than injures its quality.

Dwarf Curled Scotch. A finely curled, spreading, low growing variety, very hardy and much used for greens. This sort, sometimes called Norfolk, is grown extensively in the south for shipment and is planted largely for the home garden. The leaves are long and attractive bright green. This sort is often used for garnishing.

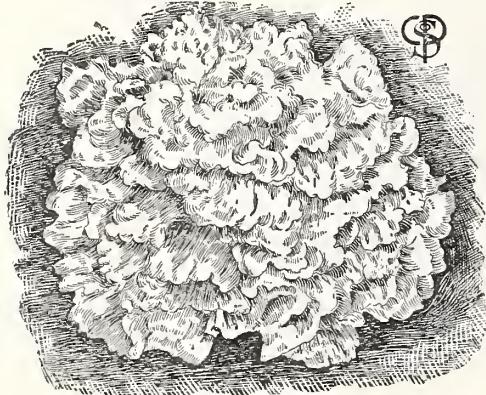
Dwarf German Greens. Similar to Dwarf Curled Scotch, but the leaves are deep green.

Siberian. A very vigorous growing variety of spreading habit, its green foliage having a distinctive bluish tinge or bloom. The leaves are very large, comparatively plain in the center but are cut and frilled at the edges. The variety is very hardy, a favorite for greens and in some sections is extensively grown for forage. This sort is sometimes called Sprouts.

LETTUCE—CHOICE STANDARD SORTS

Rich, mellow soil, abundant moisture and a cool atmosphere are the conditions under which Lettuce attains its best development. There are varieties, however, which are adapted to summer culture and make fine heads even during the hot mid-summer weather of our Western climate. Our St. Louis Market is the best of this class. All varieties, of course, do well anywhere during the cool spring and autumn months. The quality of home-grown Lettuce is so far superior to any that can be bought, that if space in the yard can be found for but one vegetable, Lettuce should be the one. Sow the seed in hotbeds in February or March and transplant into a sheltered border, with Southern exposure. Sow in the open ground as soon as it can be worked, and at intervals throughout the summer for a succession. Drop the seed thinly, in straight rows far enough apart to hoe between and cover lightly. When plants begin to crowd, thin them out until they stand about four inches apart. The Cabbage varieties require more space than the loose head sorts.

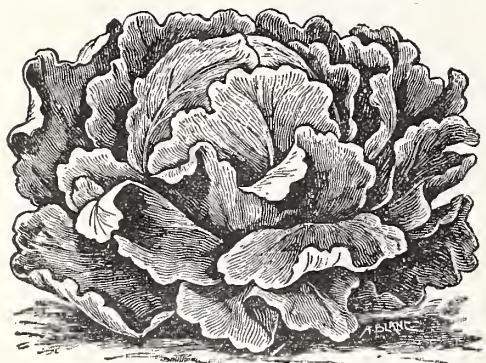
Grand Rapids. (Seed black.) As a lettuce for green-house forcing this variety undoubtedly stands at the head of the list, being of quick growth, hardy, little liable to rot and remaining in condition several days after being fit to cut. The plant is upright and forms a loose cluster of large, thin, bright green leaves, savoyed, finely crimped at edges. The leaves do not wilt quickly after cutting so that the variety will stand shipping long distances better than most sorts. It is a very attractive variety and is desirable for garnishing.



Early Curled Simpson

Prizehead. Forms a very large, tender and crisp, but not solid, head. Is of superior flavor, remaining sweet a long time, and slow to run to seed. It is quite hardy and well adapted to either forcing or open air culture; seed white. Not a new sort, but widely known and popular.

Hanson. In every respect an ideal Lettuce. Outer leaves bright green, with distinct, light-colored veins; inner leaves white and unusually curved and twisted at the base. It never fails to make large, handsome heads. Quality very fine. Tender and brittle.



Golden Forcing

Brown Dutch Winter. An old sort noted for its hardiness. Leaves large, thick, green tinged with brown. It always forms a large, solid head, which is somewhat coarse looking, but the inner leaves are beautifully blanched, exceedingly sweet, tender and well flavored. Desirable because of its hardness and fine quality. May be used in the South as a winter Lettuce.

Hardy Green Winter. For September planting.

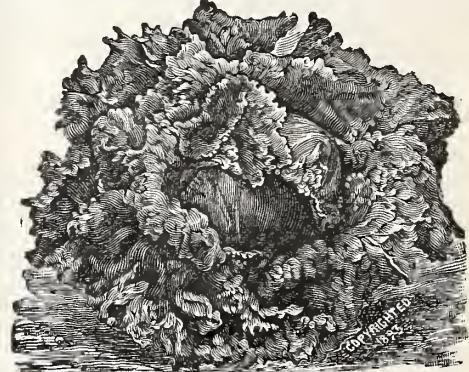
Iceberg. This is next to Los Angeles Market as the heading variety for the Southwest for the summer planting. Of course it is better during the winter months, but not so solid as the Los Angeles Market, which is strictly a winter variety, while the Iceberg is a good all-season lettuce, and hundreds of carloads of Iceberg are being shipped when the other is not available. Iceberg Lettuce planted later than March 1st should be grown on dark, heavy soil, because if grown on light, sandy soil, the heat of the sun reflected from the sand on the under side of the leaves causes them to burn almost to the heart. The light green, curled, red-tinged leaves of the Iceberg form heads as large as the Los Angeles Market, but not so solid, but it is as tender and crisp, and is of excellent flavor.

Big Boston. A fine forcing variety to grow in frames during the winter months. It also heads well in the open ground during the cool weather of spring and fall. Produces very large heads, beautifully blanched and of superior quality. Resembles Boston Market in appearance, but is nearly double the size and later. Is very popular in the South.

Early Curled Simpson. The standard cutting, or loose-head variety. It is earlier than any of the heading kinds. Is used extensively for sowing in cold frames and is also largely grown in the open ground, especially in small home gardens. It forms a close, compact mass of curled, yellow-green leaves.

Black-Seeded Simpson. The best of the non-heading Lettuces. Larger and lighter in color than Early Curled Simpson. In many parts of the West this is the most popular and best selling variety. It forms large, loose heads of very thin and slightly ruffled and blistered leaves of a light yellowish-green.

New York, "Wonderful" or Los Angeles. Plants of extra large growth, producing heads of immense size, and closely folded; inner portion is beautifully blanched. Outer leaves a deep rich green.



White Cabbage Lettuce

White Cabbage or Butter. A well-known extra large, hard-heading variety, which does especially well in this climate. It is equally valuable for summer use on the home table or for market. The outer leaves are very broad, smoothly rounded, of a light green color and grow up well around the large globular heads. The latter are well rounded and tightly folded, and the inner leaves are blanched to a beautiful white and curled like a Savoy Cabbage. The flavor is rich and buttery, the leaves being particularly crisp and delicate.

California Cream Butter. Largely grown by shippers to northern markets. Of distinct shape, heading up like a cabbage, and almost as solid. Color, light green, almost white; the flavor rich and buttery, and very tender. Specially recommended for forcing for spring and summer use.

Trianon Cos. Has no equal for quality, but must be sown early in a hotbed for best results. The heads are long and conical, often measuring 10 inches high by 18 inches in circumference. A short while before cutting, tie up the leaves, and they will blanch quickly and form solid heads, becoming as crisp as Celery stalks.

Denver Market. Leaves curled, crimped.





LETTUCE—Choice Standard

Sorts—Continued

St. Louis Market Lettuce. This superior variety is admirably adapted to the soil and climate of the Mississippi valley and has been a favorite with gardeners for many years. It is valuable both for winter forcing and for late summer planting. In fact, it is a reliable all-year-round variety. It is a sure-header of delicious quality, with solid compactly-folded heads, which are nicely blanched, crisp, tender and sweetly flavored, and enclosed in large thick leaves of a light, rich green.

May King (Seed white). This is a handsome, extremely early, compact, cabbage or heading variety for the home garden and market, forming very firm heads of medium size and excellent quality. The color is light yellowish green, tinged with reddish brown when mature. The inner leaves blanch rich golden yellow, very tender and buttery. The plant is very compact for so large a head. The variety is exceptionally early out-

doors, attaining a size suitable for use before other sorts and is also very satisfactory for forcing.

Chicken Lettuce. Curled or crisp, non-heading, very large, medium green. Has a half wild spreading habit and forms a large mass of leaves. Is the largest plant of lettuce in cultivation at maturity. Seed white.

MUSKMELONS OR CANTALOUPES

Plant as soon as the ground has become warm and dry, in hills five or six feet apart each way. They do best in a light, warm, rich soil. Before sowing the seed mix a few shovelfuls of well-rotted manure in each hill and plant in each twelve or fifteen seeds. After all danger from insects has passed, thin out to three or four plants per hill. When the plants have four or five rough leaves, pinch off the tips of the main shoots. This makes them branch, strengthens the growth of the vines and causes the fruit to mature earlier. Give plenty of water and an occasional application of liquid manure if possible. Tobacco dust, air-slacked lime, "slug shot" or land plaster in which there is a little kerosene, will repel attacks of insects.



Missouri Nutmeg

Missouri Nutmeg. An excellent variety of good quality. A money maker for the planter. Form is globular, flattened at each end. Wonderfully ribbed, with dark green cavities. Ribs covered with strong netting, fitting it for shipment. Flesh green and flavor superior to any other large sort. Foliage strong and hardy; very productive and a sure cropper. Always meets with ready sale.

Salmon-Tint No. 10-25. This is an early melon of the solid netted type that is so desirable. Very small seed cavity, with thick, luscious flesh of genuine salmon-tint shading to green near the rind. A splendid keeper that stands shipping and always arrives in the best possible condition. It has been successful in the East, in the West, and in the South. It is a prolific yielder and has been pronounced by every one who has used it as the ultimate in salmon-fleshed melons. A re-selected and much improved strain of the original Pollock and Salmon-Tint Pollock No. 25. Exclusively planted by the cantaloupe growers of the Rocky Ford district.

Large Hackensack. It is not at all astonishing that these melons have met with such universal demand. Being of large size and attractive appearance, as well as of delicious quality, has placed them in the front rank of all rivals. Skin is heavily netted. Flesh is sugary and appetizing and of green color. Very productive.

Osage. The melon that pleases the eye on sight and the palate in taste. Known and grown everywhere where there is a demand for a delicious appetizing Muskmelon. Always bringing a higher price than other varieties. Grows cocoanut shaped and larger than than medium. Dark green skin of a peculiar netting. Salmon flesh. Very delicious. Very hardy and a sure cropper.

Bay View. One of the most popular melons in cultivation. A leading oblong variety. Grows very large, with broad, heavy ribs. A good shipper and immensely productive. Excellent flavor. Of a deep green, appetizing flesh.

Nutmeg. Fruit of medium size, slightly ribbed, globular. Skin dark green and nearly covered with broad, shallow netting. Flesh thick, a little coarse, but of fine flavor. This variety is early and in universal demand for both home and market and is a size well suited for hotel and restaurant use. Our stock is carefully grown and selected and will be found first-class in every particular.

Extra Early Hackensack. Large size, handsome appearance, bountiful yielder, early and reliable. Popular with market gardeners. The flesh is very thick, of delicious flavor, rich and sugary. It is a healthy grower and stands attacks of insects better than many other sorts. Skin is green and thickly netted. Flesh light green.

Tip Top. For splendid eating qualities, this melon is certainly rightly named, for it is one of the most deliciously flavored and finest table melons in existence. It grows to a large size, has thick orange flesh, and is sweet, juicy and of the finest flavor, even close to the rind.

Hale's Best. This is a new variety and originated in the Imperial Valley in California. It is a remarkably early melon of very fine flavor. The salmon flesh is exceptionally thick with very small seed cavity. The fruits are oval, about 8 by 4½ inches, with a heavy netting and ribs hardly apparent. Hale's Best will be of real value as an early shipping melon.

Early Knight or Sweet Air. An all-round melon of oval shape, very slightly ribbed, closely and finely netted. Grows to a good size and is remarkably uniform in both shape and color. The beautiful golden color of the skin makes it extremely attractive.

Honey Dew Melon. These are the melons you see listed on the menus of the biggest and most famous hotels and cafes at 60c for a half melon. Growers got high prices, as much as \$1.75 for a crate of six. No other variety of melon has ever had such a wave of popularity.

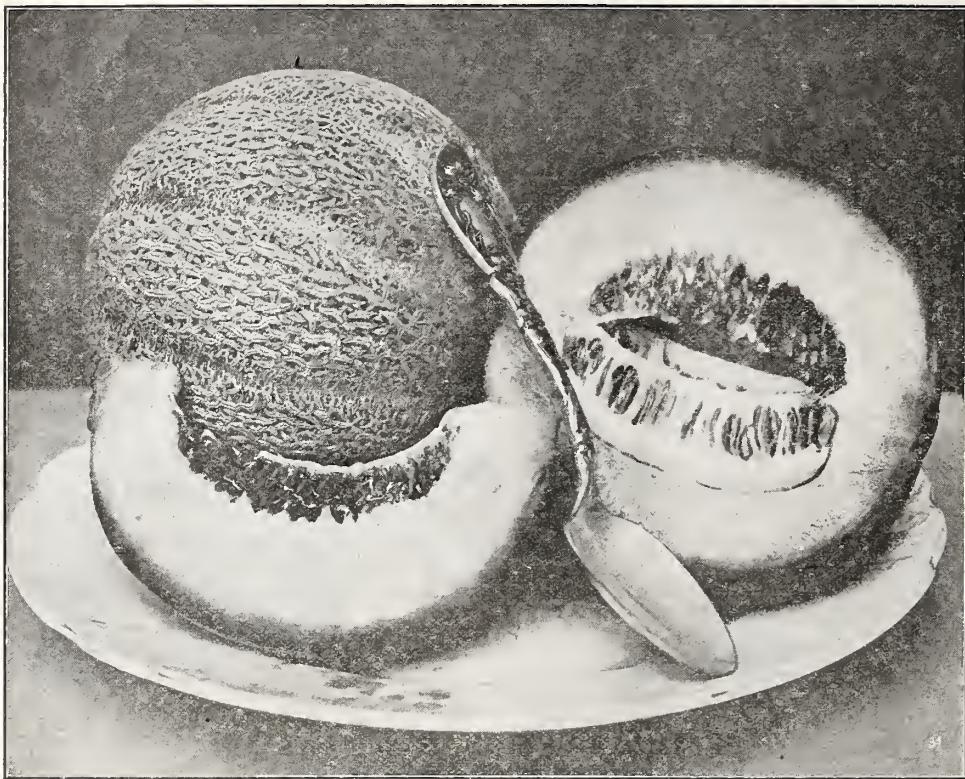
Honey Dew Melon is all that its name says. The flavor is great—unlike any other variety of melon. The Honey Dew is a cross between a cantaloupe and a Cassaba and has the good quality of both.

The melons are large but uniform in size, weighing five to seven pounds. Perfectly round, smooth, light yellow in color, turning to a lemon color when ripe. The flesh is a light green color, very thick, with a small seed cavity and can be eaten to the rind.

No more difficult to grow than cantaloupe, requiring the same sort of soil and cultivation. We are anxious to see more Honey Dew Melons grown for they are a delicacy for the home gardener to grow and a big money crop for the commercial grower.

Our seed this year is excellent, showing high vitality in our laboratory tests.

MUSKMELON—Continued



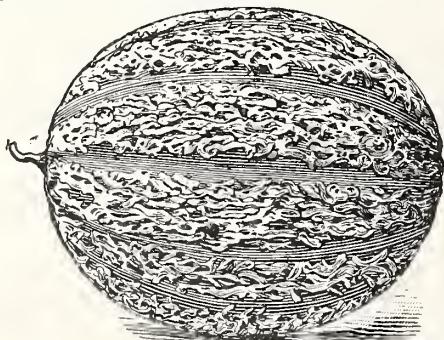
Green Flesh Rocky Ford Canteloupe

Rocky Ford. The world-wide popularity of this variety is as great today as when it first came into prominence several years ago. The melons grown at Rocky Ford, Colorado, are superior in quality to any, but there are soils in every section that will produce them almost as good, especially if care is taken to procure choice seed. **We offer only the true and most carefully selected strain, exactly as grown in Colorado.** The Rocky Ford Canteloupe is slightly oblong in shape and when ripe has a silver-colored netting of lace-like appearance. The skin is green, but turns to a peculiar gray color when the melon is fit for shipping. The flesh is greenish in color, firm in texture, and so sweet and luscious that it may be eaten close to the rind.

Paul Rose. A sort possessing several characteristics of the Osage. From slightly oblong, distinctly ribbed, slightly netted, color when unripe a deep green, turning a golden tint; flesh salmon, and so thick as to show an unusually small seed cavity; flavor like Osage.

Champion Market. A splendid variety of the Netted Gem type, producing fruits **nearly three times** as large. They are regular in form, nearly round, averaging eight inches in diameter, with well-netted ribs; thick light-green flesh, with very thin rind and true Netted Gem flavor.

Acme. A melon of high repute. It is showy, pointed at both ends, strongly netted—which fits it for shipment, the netting protecting it from injury. This variety, in good average soil and under average conditions, will produce 100 barrels to the acre. Green fleshed, fine flavored, productive and a good shipper.



Champion Market

Hearts of Gold or Hoodoo. A new orange-fleshed variety, ideal as a shipping melon and of the very finest quality. Vine vigorous, remarkably blight-resistant and very productive. Fruit of medium and very uniform size. Netting exceptionally fine and dense, extending practically over the entire surface. Rind thin, yet very firm, so that the melons arrive in perfect condition in distant markets. Flesh thick, firm, highly colored, of fine texture and delicious flavor. One of the best market melons offered today.

Golden Netted Gem. One of our greatest offerings. Color, golden, and a beautiful netted skin, an ideal market sort.

Banana. An extremely long melon, tapering at both ends; lemon colored skin when mature and pink flesh, with really delicious eating qualities. Very hardy and rather late in maturing.

Burrell's Gem or Defender. An oval pink fleshed melon with a very small triangular seed center. The ribs are not prominent and the netting of the present day Defender is quite heavy. The flesh is very sweet and spicy; its shipping qualities remarkable. It is second only to the Rocky Ford types in popularity for shipping. Also called Ordway Pink Meat.

Eden Gem. A type of the green fleshed Rocky Ford, not quite so heavily netted as the present day Rocky Ford. The shape is round and very uniform in size. The firm flesh and heavy netting of the Eden Gem permit its being shipped long distance.

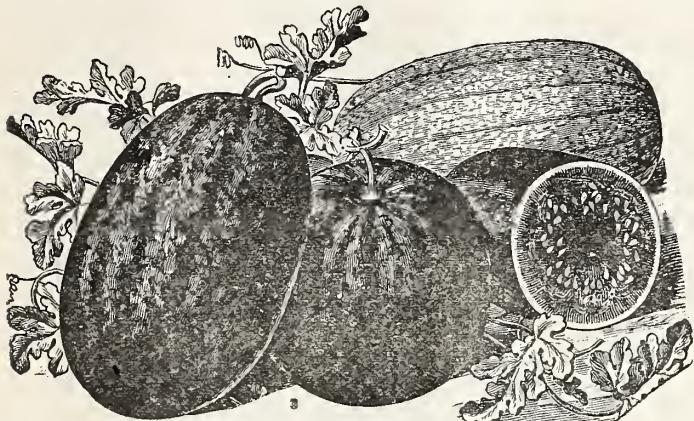
Texas Cannonball. A perfectly round, green fleshed melon, a little larger than Rocky Ford. It is completely covered with netting and has no trace of ribs. It is early and its most remarkable feature is the thickness of the flesh.

Honeyball. Recently introduced, this canteloupe comes from Texas, but thrives generally where other melons will ripen. Perfectly round, covered with netting. This variety is claimed to be a cross between Honeydew and Cannonball. The flesh is greenish, seed cavity extremely small and edible to the very rind.

Tip Top. This kind cannot be excelled for its eating qualities. The flesh is a bright salmon color, remarkably thick, sweet and spicy. It varies from round to slightly oblong and with a green skin turning to lemon color as it approaches maturity. The netting, on the indistinct ribs, is slight and the melon makes a very attractive showing, both on the exterior and when cut.

WATERMELON--Selected Seed

Watermelons do best in light well-drained soils, though there are several varieties that are well adapted to heavy loams. To get good melons it is essential that the plants have a good start, therefore the seed should be put in just as soon as the weather is really warm and settled. Prepare hills about eight feet apart, working into the soil an abundance of well-rotted manure, and in these plant the seed, thinning out to two or three plants in each hill. Frequently watering with liquid manure will hasten growth and help them to get out of the way of insect pests.



Kleekley Sweet. This superb melon has no equal for luscious flavor. The skin is not tough enough to bear shipment to long distances, but it is the most desirable of all for the home garden, or nearby markets. The fruits are large, oblong, and very dark green in color. Flesh bright scarlet with solid heart and small white seeds close to the rind. Flesh crisp, sugary and melting in the highest degree—entirely free from stringiness. The melons average 18 inches in length, ripen early, are of very handsome appearance and uniformly superior in quality. We consider it the very finest sort in existence.

Stone Mountain Watermelon. This melon is becoming more popular throughout the South. It is an outstanding variety among the round watermelons and is undoubtedly destined to attain and maintain its leadership among these sorts. It is very sweet, grows very large and is almost round or square-shaped. It is a rich, dark green in color, has a medium rind, and the flesh is an attractive deep red. Good, rich melon soil will produce crops averaging 40 to 80 pounds to the melon, and the weight, shape and general attractiveness of the melons will induce highly profitable prices in all markets where round melons are preferred. It has not yet been sufficiently proven out as a long-distance shipper and perhaps never will be, but its qualities as a local market profit-maker are worth any growers attention. It is remarkable for the few seeds it contains and is unusually solid, mostly all good, rich, flavorful meat. The Stone Mountain is very prolific, a splendid drouth resister and will produce a good profitable crop of late melons at a time when melons are frequently scarce.

Excel. Largest of the shipping melons; mid-season; fruit long, dark green in color with an irregular faint striping and covered with a fine veining of a darker shade; flesh red and crisp; rind hard and tough; seeds gray-brown, but variable as to color.

Mountain Sweet. This popular old melon still holds its own, and is particularly desirable for growing in mountainous districts or on heavy soils. Fruit oblong; rind thin; flesh red, sweet and solid.

Pearles. A most desirable home-market melon, specially recommended both for its quality and productiveness. Medium early, fruit oblong, light, mottled green; flesh bright scarlet, solid to the center, melting and delicious.

McIver Wonderful Sugar. Of handsome appearance and fine quality. The fruits are oblong in form, averaging twenty inches in length; the skin is beautifully marked with broad stripes of light green on a dark ground. The flesh is of a pale pink color, very crisp and sweet. The fruits bear shipping well.

Harris or Coles Early. It is almost round, with black seed, while the rind is dark green, irregularly striped with a lighter shade. This is a standard melon and will mature early. Weight about 20 pounds.

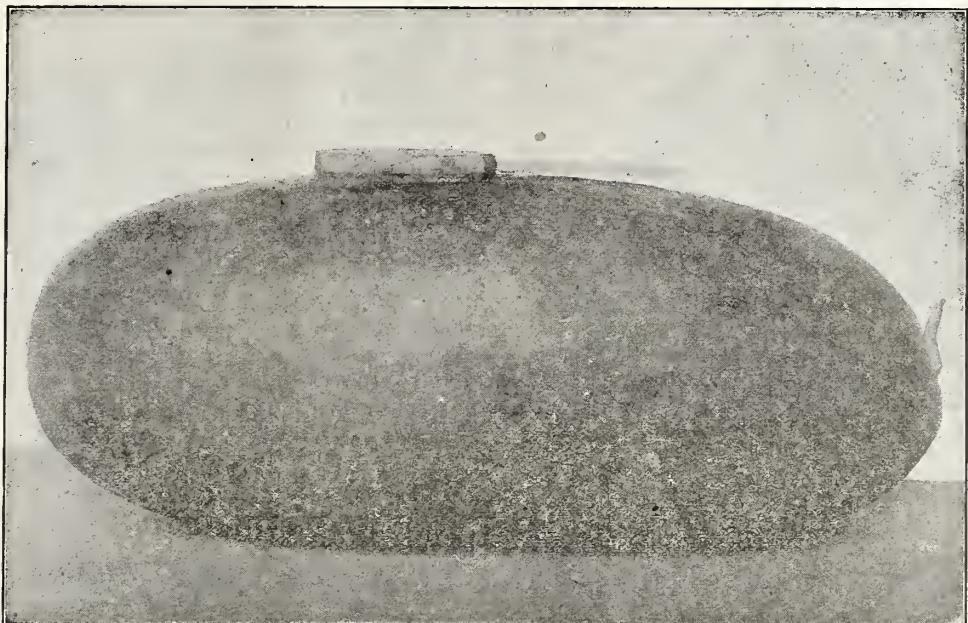
Southern Rattlesnake. This is a famous and popular variety in the Southern States, where it is grown extensively both for home consumption and for shipment to Northern markets. Also known as Striped Gypsy.

Alabama Sweet. Without question one of the finest shipping melons ever placed on the market. It is early, of strong growth, very productive and bears later than most others. Its flavor is simply delicious and it is of very handsome appearance. Is of good size, dark green in color, with light seeds. In high favor in the South.

Florida Favorite. A dark and light green mottled melon, of beautiful appearance. Oblong in shape. The flesh is bright crimson, crisp and deliciously sweet. It ripens earlier than Kolb's Gem or Rattlesnake, and is a good shipper, coming to this market from the far South in prime condition.

Golden Honey (Improved). A golden flesh melon glistening amber shade of yellow, very tender and delicious flavor, round in form, rind light green with mottled stripes, entirely free from hard centers or stringy sections. Not a good shipper. Average weight 25 pounds. Time for ripening 90 days.

Tom Watson. A large, oblong melon, the skin of which is dark green, with thick netting on the entire surface, quite distinct from other varieties. It averages 18 to 24 inches long and 10 to 12 inches in diameter and weighs 50 to 60 pounds. The rind is thin but tough and flesh a bright, attractive red color, crisp, sweet and delicious. The heart is large with no core. The seeds are brown, tipped with white. The appearance and quality of this melon make it desirable for both home and market use.



Tom Watson Watermelon

WATERMELONS—Continued

Jordan's Gray Monarch. (Long Light Icing.) One of the largest melons, and a fine shipper, carrying well for long distances. It is long in shape, with skin of mottled gray color and bright crimson flesh. The flavor is sweet and delicious.

Long Dixie. A cross of the Kolb Gem on the Mountain Sweet; a good shipping melon. It ripens early, the vines are strong and vigorous, and the fruit large.

Triumph. A splendid shipping variety of large size and handsome appearance. The melons are rather shortened in form, but thick through. Skin deep bluish green, with dark red flesh of excellent quality.

Citron. Only for winter use. A round, light and dark-striped melon, meat greenish-white, used for preserving only; seeds red and small. This should be more generally used.

Cuban Queen. Fruit is medium sized and oval in shape. The flesh is bright red, very crisp, sweet and tender. This melon stands handling well, as the rind is quite thick and hard.

Duke Jones. This is somewhat similar to the Jones, but is better for a shipping and market melon, as it has better carrying qualities. It grows to a large size, is early to mature; skin of a dark green color, with indistinct stripes, giving it a very attractive appearance. The flesh is a bright red, exceedingly sweet, juicy and melting. It grows to a large size, is very prolific, and of finest flavor. Customers who have grown this variety are very much pleased with it.

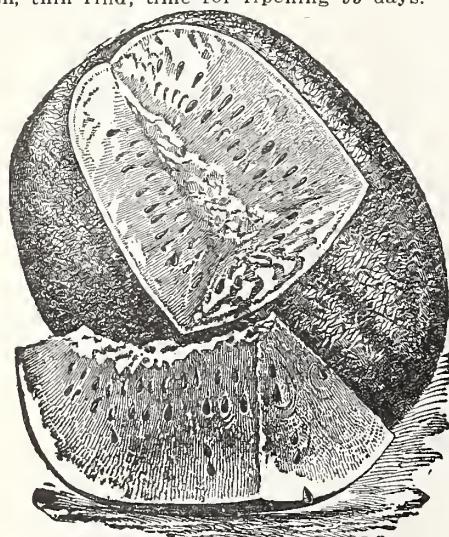
Iceberg. In general shape, size and appearance it is similar to the well known Kolb's Gem, but is distinctly darker and the skin, where the melon rests on the ground is rich yellow instead of white, as in that variety. It has a very firm, hard rind and is as good a shipper as the Kolb's Gem, but the flesh is much deeper colored, extends nearer to the rind, is much more tender and sweet. The best dark colored shipping melon yet produced.

Juniblo. Our stock of this has been very much improved by careful selection for several years past, and we unhesitatingly recommend it as one of the best Watermelons in our list. It grows to a large size; skin of a dark green color, with indistinct stripes. Flesh bright red, exceedingly sweet, juicy and melting. We recommend it very strongly, both as a market melon and a splendid melon for home use.

Kolb Gem. For shipping purposes this is more largely grown than any other sort. It grows large, uniformly round, and its keeping qualities are unequalled. The flesh is bright red, solid and of good flavor.

Wondermelon, or New Wonder. Quite similar to Improved Kleckley Sweet. A very fine variety from every viewpoint, and exceptionally handsome in appearance. Both the seed and fruits are larger than Kleckley Sweet, the former being snow white. Edible in 88 days. Size, 22x12 inches.

"**Turmond Grey**" has permanently taken a place among the best shipping varieties of melon. It was a favorite with growers in some sections last two seasons and will be grown extensively in the future. It grows to large size, productive, and is a good shipping sort, sells to good advantage in the principal markets. The cutting quality is good. Long, thick, green-gray melon, with red flesh, thin rind; time for ripening 95 days.



Sweetheart Watermelon

Sweetheart. A very early large-size melon. Nearly round, but a little longer than thick. The skin is a beautiful light mottled green, with distinct, netted lines of a darker shade. The rind is thin but very tough and it bears shipment well. The solid flesh is a deep, rich red, very crisp and melting. Is always a good seller on account of its handsome appearance and luscious quality.

Halbert's Honey. This new melon equals in flavor and is as handsome in color as the Kleckley Sweet, but more regular in form and much more productive. Growing as long as the Kleckley, the melons are blunt at both ends. Average length, eighteen to twenty inches. Six to eight inches in diameter. Color of rind a clear, glossy deep green. Flesh a beautiful crimson, extending to within less than half an inch of the rind, which, like the flesh, is so tender it will not stand shipping any distance unless carefully handled. It is essentially the home melon for the home garden and for local markets.

Dark Icing Rind. A splendid extra-early melon, an excellent variety for either home use or near-by market. An attractive and popular melon. Dark green rind; the flesh is of a deep rich red color, and of the most delicious flavor.

Irish Grey. A comparatively new variety that is becoming very popular as a shipping sort. Fruits long oval in shape and of light yellowish grey color. The rind is exceptionally hard and firm. The flesh is bright red, sweet, firm but free from any hard centers or stringiness. A very desirable variety for those who prefer a long, light colored shipping melon.

Mustard



Mustard—Giant Southern Curled

A popular salad. The seed is also esteemed for flavoring pickles. For salads, sow thickly in shallow drills a foot apart, or in frames or boxes during winter where partial protection from frost can be given. Successive sowings may be made every week or two. To grow seed, sow in April, in rows, thinning the plants to three inches apart. Needs a rich, quick soil.

Giant Southern Curled. This variety is a great favorite in the South for garnishing. Grows about two feet in height, with very large dark green leaves, the edges of which are finely curled.

Ostrich Plume. This new variety originated in the South, and is one of the most desirable Mustards in cultivation. The leaves are exquisitely crimped, ruffled and frilled, and make an excellent table garnishing. It is of superior flavor when cooked, and very popular wherever grown.

Chinese Broad Leaf. The leaves are twice the size of the ordinary White Mustard, while the flavor is sweet and pungent.

White, or Yellow London. Tender and mild.

Black or Brown. More pungent than the white, and smaller.

Okra

Highly esteemed for soups and stews, especially in the Southern States. Sow in May, as soon as the ground has become warm, in drills three feet apart, covering the seed one inch. Thin out the plants until they stand a foot apart. Give rich soil and good cultivation. Gather the pods while young and tender and for winter use, slice into rings, string and hang in a dry room.

French Market. This is the finest shipping variety in existence. It is the earliest and most productive of all sorts. Pods are light green, medium size, nearly round in shape and smooth. The biggest demand is for this variety on all markets in the North.

White Velvet Okra. A standard variety; the pods are long, round and smooth. Plant is of tall growth, an abundant bearer; superior quality.

Dwarf Green. An extra early maturing variety. Very productive. Plants are more dwarf in habit of growth than those of other varieties. Pods short, deep green, slightly corrugated, tender and of good quality.

Perkins' Mammoth Long-Podded Okra. Very productive, pods starting to shoot out within 3 or 4 inches from the bottom of the stalk, and the whole plant is covered with them to the height of a man's head (5 to 6 feet). Pods very slim and do not harden up as is usually the case with other long, slender sorts.

EXTRA CHOICE ONION SEED

In order to have the greatest success with Onions, three things are essential: First, the soil must be properly prepared and richly fertilized; second, the seed must be strictly high grade, both as to quality and vitality; and third, cultivation must be constant, skillful and thorough. The soil should be rich, rather firm, and free from weeds. It should be plowed in the fall rather than in the spring, and before sowing should be made fine by harrowing. Enrich heavily with well-rotted manure, bone-meal, or other highly concentrated fertilizer. As all this is expensive, the importance of planting reliable seed is evident. Cheap Onion seed comes from badly formed or poorly ripened bulbs, and such seed will produce after its kind. Our seed is selected with the greatest possible care, from only choice, well-ripened bulbs, and we know it to be THE BEST IT IS POSSIBLE TO PRODUCE.

Sow the seed early in the spring, in rows nine inches apart if to cultivate with the hoe, or two feet apart if the harrow or cultivator is to be used; cover the seed very lightly, and should the weather be favorable they will show in about two weeks. Keep the rows clear of all weeds. Be careful not to hoe deeply, for the more the onion rises out of the ground the finer it is and the better it keeps. As soon as the plants are three inches high, thin them out to two inches apart. If the weather is moist the thinnings may be safely transplanted, and will attain full size; but observe in planting them, to place the roots only into the ground. Nothing further will be required until the crop is taken up, except in destroying all weeds as they appear.

White Portugal. The standard white variety for general culture. The flesh is very mild and sweet and the thin skin a clear, silvery white. The bulbs should be gathered as soon as ripe and carefully dried under shelter away from strong sunlight.

Austrian Brown. A variety which has become very popular in California because of its good keeping qualities, which are, however, more marked in that climate than in the eastern states. The bulb is medium sized, nearly spherical, being slightly flattened; reddish-brown in color and very hard; rather strong flavored.

Southport Red Globe. Differs from Red Wethersfield in being almost perfectly globe shaped. Matures a little later than Wethersfield and is equally as good a keeper. Will flourish in lighter soil than any of the flat Onions. It is of large size, with fine-grained flesh that is mild and very tender. Color of outer skin an intensely deep dark blood-red. Our seed is unsurpassed.

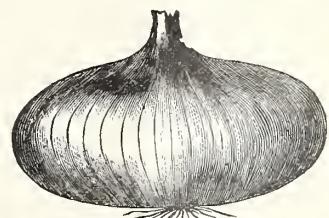
White or Yellow Bermuda. The bulbs are quite broad and flat in form. The color is not a clear white, as in our American varieties, but rather a pale straw; flesh crisp, solid and mild in flavor.

White Lisbon. A large, round, fine white onion of excellent quality. For early bunching or using green, it is unsurpassed.

Large Red Wethersfield. One of the most popular winter market varieties. Matures late and makes very large onions. They are thick, though well flattened; the outer skin is a deep rich purplish red, smooth and glossy; flesh white, lightly tinted pink and nearly as mild as the lighter skinned sorts. Keeping qualities unsurpassed.

White Philadelphia Silverskin. A specially selected strain of White Portugal, which is extensively planted for pickling and for sets. Is of large size when mature, of handsome appearance, and mild, pleasant flavor.

Crystal White Wax Bermuda. This new variety is a large pure-white, flat Onion. During the last few years it has become very popular with the large growers of onions in the South, especially in southwest Texas. It does very well under northern conditions and produces one of the mildest and sweetest of them all. It is very fine for slicing, the color being so clear and pure. The best seed is produced in Teneriffe, Canary Islands. Our stock is genuine...



White Portugal

Denia or Improved Prizetaker. A very handsome late or main crop onion of the largest size and nearly globular in form. The skin is yellowish brown or light yellow with slight tinge of brown. The variety keeps well if thoroughly ripened and is very desirable for shipping for fall and early winter use. If started very early in hotbed, it will produce a mammoth onion the first season.



White Pearl. A silvery white Onion of very quick growth, frequently maturing in seventy days. Bulbs are flattened, of medium size, and with crisp, mild-flavored flesh. Planted largely in the South for sets.

Yellow Flat Danvers. A very fine variety and good keeper.

Yellow Globe Danvers. Early, round, an excellent keeper.

Prize Taker. A rich straw color and of enormous size; an excellent keeper.

Mammoth Silver King. One of the very largest of the foreign onions; the bulbs are flat, of a pure silvery-white color both in skin and flesh, and are remarkably mild.

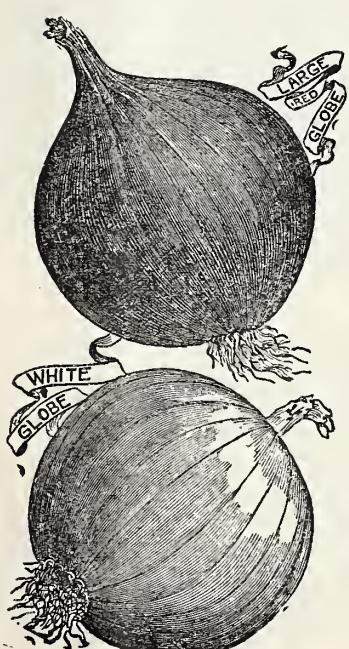
White Bartetta. One of the earliest, handsomest and smallest of the white pickling onions; makes a good bunching sort.

White Queen. A rapid growing small, flat, early white onion; grown extensively for sets, pickling and bunching.

Whits Globe. A most desirable medium early or main crop variety for the home garden. It is sometimes called Southport White Globe. The variety yields abundantly, producing medium to large, handsome and finely shaped, clear white bulbs. The flesh is firm, fine grained, quite mild in flavor and is more attractive than the colored sorts when cooked. The bulbs are globe-shaped, full at the shoulder, rounded at the base, keep well and are desirable for shipping. It is characteristic of the best stocks of White Globe to have many bulbs with a splash of magenta-red on the outside covering. We have by years of careful selection and breeding developed a strain which is unsurpassed in uniformity and beauty of shape and color.

Sweet Spanish or Valenca. A very large globe-shaped, light yellow onion with small top, and an exceptionally fine shipper. It is a Spanish variety which has quickly become very popular in many sections of the country.

Southport Yellow Globe. This very hardy and exceedingly productive late or main crop variety is of the same general character as the Southport Red Globe, but the bulbs are rich yellow, average a little larger and are later maturing. The bulbs are globe-shaped with rather full shoulder, ripen down very evenly, keep well and are suitable for shipping. The flesh is creamy white, fine grained and of mild and excellent flavor.



Choice Parsley Seed

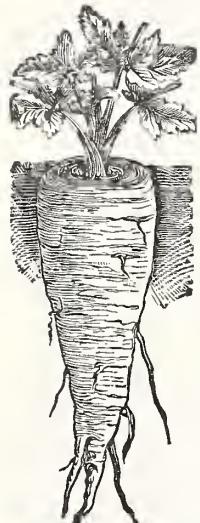
Succeeds best in rich, mellow soil. Sow thickly, early in spring, in rows one foot apart. Cover seed half an inch. Thin plants to six inches apart. Parsley seed is slow to germinate, and in dry weather often fails to come up at all. Its sprouting may be assured, however, by soaking a few hours in warm water and keeping the soil constantly moist after planting, protect with frames for winter use, or transfer to a light cellar.

DOUBLE CURLED. Fine, dwarf crimped leaves. Very attractive for garnishing.

HAMBURG OR ROOTED. Has an edible root, used for flavoring soups, etc.

PLAIN. Leaves plain or single. Very hardy and of excellent flavor.

Champion Moss Curled. A very robust and free grower. Leaves large, dark green and beautifully curled. Stands drouth and cold well and is the best variety for either market or home use.



Hollow Crown

Parsnip

Sow as early in the spring as the weather will permit, in drills fifteen inches apart and half an inch deep, in rich, deep soil. Thin out to stand six inches apart in the rows. The quality of the roots is greatly improved by leaving them in the ground over winter for spring use. Store enough in pits or cellars for winter needs. Parsnips are well known as a delicious table vegetable, but their value for stock-feeding is not generally appreciated.

Hollow Crown. Also known as "Large Sugar." Is the best variety for all purposes. The roots are smooth, with fine-grained flesh of excellent quality.

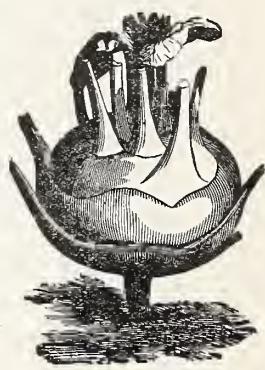
Kohl Rabi

Culture. Sow the seed in the Spring in drills $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch deep and 2 feet apart and when the plants are a few inches high thin to 15 inches. Cultivate same as beets. Bulbs grow above ground. Root should be stripped and cooked like turnips. Kohl Rabi has a much sweeter and finer flavor than the turnip. Sow in June for Fall use.

Two pounds of seed required per acre.

Early White. Very early, small, handsome, white bulb. Best early variety for the table.

Early Purple. A very desirable sort for forcing or early outdoor planting. Bulbs are of medium size, purple, flesh white. Very early, with small top, the leaf stems being tinged with purple.



Kohl-Rabi

Seed of Peppers

Peppers are used as flavoring for soups and meats, and are invaluable for picking. The small-fruited sorts are the best for sauces. Sow in hotbeds in March, or in a warm sheltered border the last half of April, and when the season is favorable, transplant to good rich ground, setting them in rows two feet apart and eighteen inches apart in the row.

Chinese Giant. The largest and finest mild red Pepper grown. The plants are vigorous and stocky in growth, well branched, and thickly set with enormous fruits. It is early to riven, and immensely productive. The fruits are of thick and blocky form, and most brilliant, glossy scarlet. The flesh is thick and very mild and as sweet as an apple, the green Peppers making excellent salad, sliced and served like tomatoes. It is one of the best and most salable varieties in our market, either green or after it ripens.

Ruby King. Early, prolific and popular. Flesh thick and mild in flavor. Peppers large and bright red.

Large Bell or Bull Nose. An old standard and favorite sort. It is early, bright red in color at maturity, entirely mild, of large size, and has thick flesh. It is excellent for stuffing. It is a good bearer, and is much grown for both home and market.

Sweet Mountain. Somewhat larger and milder in flavor than Bull Nose Pepper, but otherwise corresponds closely to that sort. Its color is green turning to red, and it is productive and desirable.

Ruby Giant. Ruby Giant is a cross of the two famous Burpee varieties, Ruby King and Chinese Giant. It combines the wonderful size and vigorous growth of the Chinese Giant with the earliness and hardiness of Ruby King. The fruits are of enormous size, with a brilliant scarlet skin. The flesh is deep scarlet, thick, sweet, and always mild. Ruby Giant is an excellent market and home-garden variety because of its earliness and tremendous yield.

Pimiento Peppers. It grows unusually large and is fiery red, and is as sweet as an apple. You will probably recognize this Pepper by the canned Pimiento Peppers, which are imported into this country from Spain.

Long Red Cayenne. The conical shaped fruits are 3 to 4 inches long, of bright red color, and borne in great profusion. The flesh in character is very sharp and pungent. A standard household variety of Pepper.



Chinese Giant

Worldbeater. One of the very best of the large peppers, being a cross between Chinese Giant and Ruby King, having the longer form and earliness of the latter with the size of the former. Fruits 4 lobed, 5 in. long by $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter; flesh very thick and mild; exceedingly productive and a good shipper.

Red Chili. Smaller and later than Cayenne. Extensively used for pepper sauce. Sharp flavor. An excellent sort.

Royal King. A wonderful pepper for commercial truckers who ship to Northern markets. It is very prolific; fruit of brilliant color, very glossy, of large size; the flesh is very thick and mild. The flavor is exceedingly mild and can be eaten raw; when stuffed and cooked it has no equal. For shipping purposes it will eventually become the standard with the commercial trucker in the South.

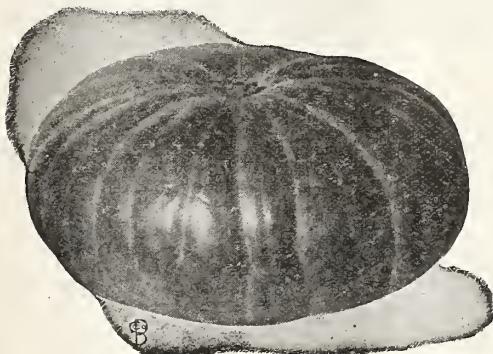
PUMPKIN SEED

Sow the seed as soon as the ground becomes warm, in hills eight to ten feet apart each way, or in fields of Corn about every fourth hill. Plant at the same time as the Corn. Put about six seeds in each hill and thin the plants to leave two to the hill. They are affected by the same insect pests as the Cucumber, and the same remedies should be used.

Tennessee Sweet Potato. Medium sized, pear shaped, slightly ribbed; color, creamy white, sometimes lightly striped with green; flesh, light colored, fine grained, dry and of a superior flavor, and when cooked resembling a Sweet Potato in appearance and taste. A good keeper.

Japanese Pie. A high-quality Pumpkin of Japanese origin. The flesh is very thick, of a rich salmon color, fine grained, dry and sweet; seed cavity small; of medium size, early, very productive and a good keeper. Highly desirable as a pie or cooking Pumpkin.

Large Cheese. Large, round, flattened fruits, with creamy-buff skin; averages 2 feet in diameter. An excellent keeper. It has thick flesh of extra fine quality.



Large Cheese

Cushaw, White (Jonathan). A popular crooknecked variety with a hard, creamy-white shell; fruits two feet in length, with long, solid, meaty necks; fine quality.

Small Sugar. Also called Sweet Pumpkin. This is the Pumpkin from which the celebrated Yankee Pumpkin pie is made. It is small, being about 10 inches in diameter, but of best character. It has a deep orange yellow skin and fine grained flesh; handsome and an excellent keeper. It is prolific and in every way desirable. It cannot be excelled as a table Pumpkin. The average weight is about 5 pounds. A sure cropper and excellent for marketing, as it is of convenient size.

Striped Cushaw. Skin striped with mottled green bands of creamy white. Rich yellow meat, tender and of fine flavor.

Mammoth Tours. This is the very best genuine strain of the true Mammoth Pumpkin. Fruits grow to enormous size, sometimes reaching 2 feet or more in diameter, and from 100 to 200 pounds in weight. Salmon-orange skin, very thick bright yellow flesh, which is fine grained, tender, and of excellent quality for pies.

Kentucky Field. A large, round, slightly ribbed, soft shell, salmon colored Pumpkin that is very productive and excellent for stock. This variety is a standard sort everywhere, and is also often grown for exhibition purposes. Stock greatly relish this variety.

Connecticut Field. A large, yellow variety with a hard shell. Excellent for stock feeding. The hardest of all Pumpkins and enormously productive.

Large Yellow Field. A good stock variety, planted chiefly among corn; one of the largest and most attractive Pumpkin grown.

Yellow or Golden Cushaw. This variety produces fruits more slender than do the White and Green Striped kinds. While it is used for canning, yet all the Cushaws are grown in corn fields for stock feeding. Matures in 115 days.

King of the Mammoths (Potiron). The giant among pumpkins; specimens have been grown to weigh 250 pounds and reaching two feet or more in diameter; fruit round and flattened, slightly ribbed; skin salmon-orange, flesh bright yellow and very thick.

SUPERIOR RADISH SEED

Radishes, to be crisp and tender, must be grown quickly. This requires a light, rich and finely pulverized soil. Sow for early use in hotbeds during the winter and early spring, and later on in sheltered borders, continuing at intervals from April until August, if a succession is desired. Sow thinly in drills ten inches apart and thin the plants to stand two inches apart so the bulbs will have ample room for development. When sown in frames they must have plenty of ventilation, or they will grow all leaves and very small bulbs. Sow the winter varieties during July and August. They should be dug before severe frost and stored in sand, in a cool cellar or pit, where they keep in fine condition. Set them in ice-water before using, to freshen them.

Long Scarlet, Short Top. This variety is a standard and excellent sort, either for private gardens or the market. The roots grow half out of the ground, are very uniform in shape, smooth and very bright red in color, and continue crisp and tender until fully matured, when they are about 6 inches long.

Market Gardener's Long Scarlet. An improved extra early Long Scarlet, with short, compact tops. In shape it is also shorter and thicker. The upper portion is an unusually deep brilliant red, which gradually shades into a clear, waxy pink towards the tip. Flesh mild, crisp and delicate.

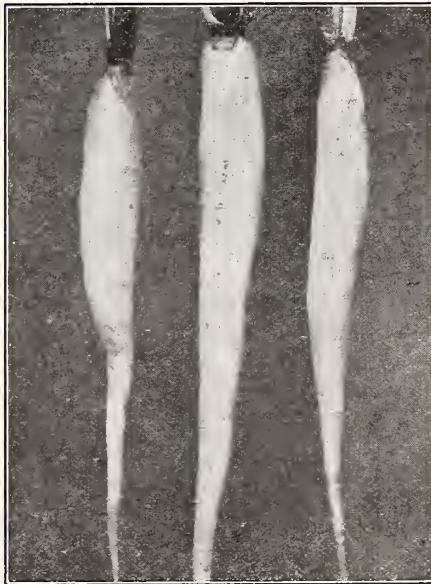
Cincinnati Market. Very similar to Early Long Scarlet, Short Top, Improved, but deeper red in color and remains longer in condition for use.

Long Brightest Scarlet. Also known as Long Cardinal. A decided improvement in both color and earliness over other varieties of this class. It is also somewhat thicker. It is ready for use about twenty-five days after planting, and continues to keep in good condition until fully grown. It has small tops and does not run to neck. In color, it is a brilliant clear scarlet with a white tip.

Half Long Deep Scarlet. The roots of this hardy and desirable variety are of a very brilliant, deep, rich red color and half long with a somewhat tapering point; the flesh is very white, crisp and tender, and holds its juiciness well, not becoming pithy till quite overgrown.

French Breakfast. A great favorite everywhere. The Radishes are olive-shaped, often slightly thicker at the bottom than at the top, rather small and slender, and of a brilliant scarlet, with large white tip on the lower portion. They mature very quickly and the flesh is crisp, tender and mild.

Long White Icicle. A handsome, long, pure white Radish. Roots somewhat shorter with smaller tops than White Lady Finger and maturing a little earlier.



Long White Icicle Radish

RADISH—Continued

St. Louis White Summer. An improved and superior strain of white summer Radish which has become the popular favorite not only in St. Louis and vicinity, but on the markets of many other Western cities. All who grow it pronounce it the best of its class, both for early and late sowing out of doors. It is attractive in shape, with pure, paper-white skin and flesh—the latter tender, crisp and of agreeable, pungent flavor. We heartily recommend it as a first-class sort.

White Strasburg Summer. This is proving one of the best and most popular summer Radishes grown. Both the skin and flesh are pure white and almost transparent, and of delightful pungent taste. It can be pulled five weeks from time of sowing, or it will continue to grow without losing its fine flavor, and will remain tender longer than any other sort.

Stuttgart White Summer. Root large, often four inches in diameter, top-shaped; skin, white; flesh, white and crisp, and not becoming pithy until very late, so that those not used as a summer Radish can be stored for winter use.

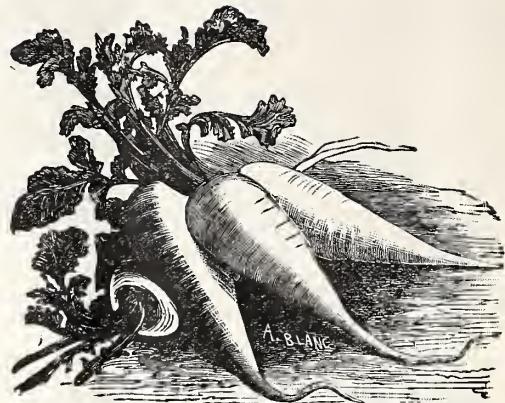
Early White Turnip. A very early Radish of comparatively small size. Shape indicated by its name. Skin and flesh pure white. Flavor mild, though not lacking in character. Admirable for forcing. Held in high esteem by those acquainted with it.

Yellow Summer Turnip. Very symmetrical, nearly round, with grayish-white skin, covered with a bright yellow russeting, thus making it very attractive. The flesh is firm, white and rather pungent.

Early Scarlet Turnip. Deep scarlet; tender, mild and crisp; quick-growing; tops small.

Early Scarlet Globe. A selected forcing strain especially adapted for greenhouse and hot bed culture, but may be grown outdoors also with the best results. The shape is a little longer than round and the color, which it holds long after pulling, is very brilliant and attractive. Has a small top and is very early, being fit to pull as soon as Non Plus Ultra, but is much larger when matured. The flesh is white and tender, making it desirable for gardeners whose markets demand a large first early radish.

Long Black Spanish. One of the latest as well as the hardest of Radishes; an excellent sort for winter use. Roots of medium size, oblong, black and flesh of firm texture.



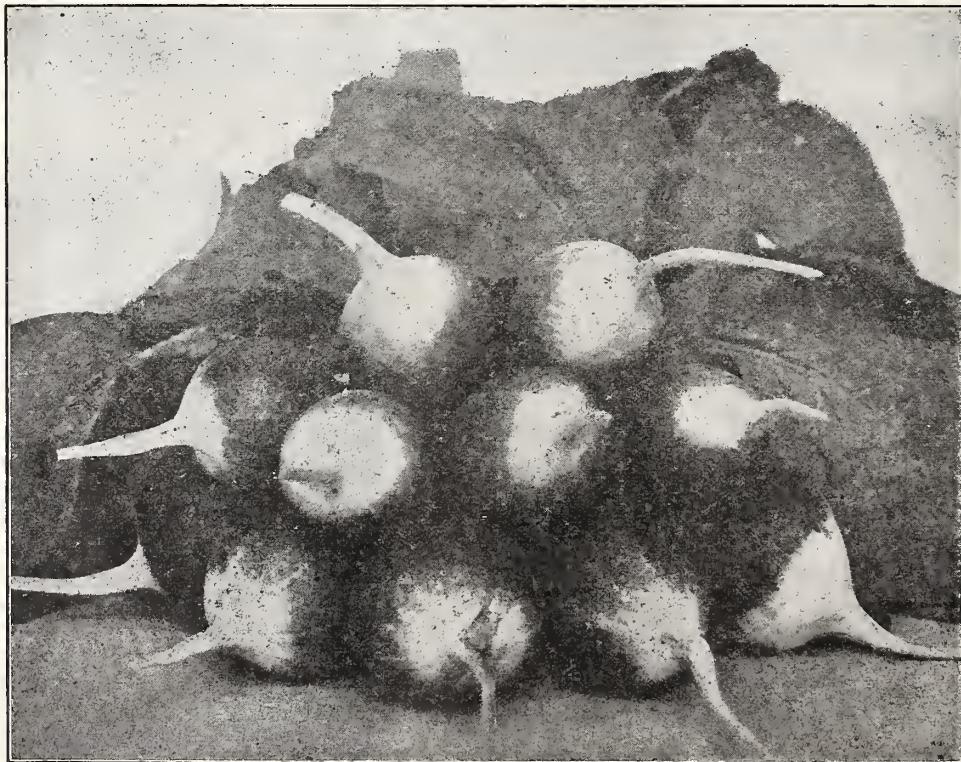
St. Louis White Summer Radish

Sparkler Radish, Half Red, Half White. The white color covers about one-half of the root, and the scarlet is an especially bright shade. This Radish is very crisp, solid and sweet. One of the finest varieties for outdoor culture and one of the best to grow for the market, as well as for the home garden.

Round Black Spanish. Roots round, sometimes top shaped, three or four inches in diameter; skin black, flesh white; very compact and highly flavored. An excellent sort for winter, as the roots keep a long time.

Early Yellow Turnip. Equally well adapted for forcing as for summer use. Of rapid growth and fine quality; tender, crisp and brittle.

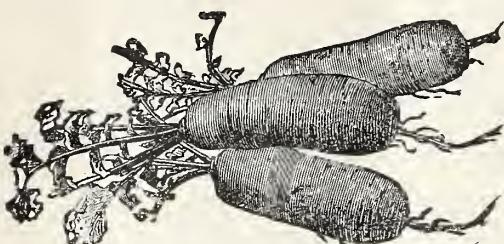
Round Scarlet Chinese. This new variety of the China Radish is an all season's red Radish; may be sown at intervals from spring until autumn. Matures in from six to seven weeks, and is much hardier than most other varieties. Valuable as a winter Radish, as well as for summer. Its handsome round shape, rich scarlet color and pure white flesh commend it to all who grow it.



Sparkler White Tip Radish

RADISH—Continued

Long White Lady Finger. Is a very handsome Radish, a rapid grower, and of excellent quality. While not as desirable as Icicle for forcing, it has long been the most popular of all for open ground culture. It is slender and graceful in form, with delicate white skin and remarkably tender, a brittle flesh. The flavor is mild and sweet. In size it is a trifle larger than Long Scarlet Short Top, and it reaches maturity a little later. It may be depended upon to furnish a continuous supply of crisp, fine-flavored Radishes throughout the summer season.



Rose Colored China

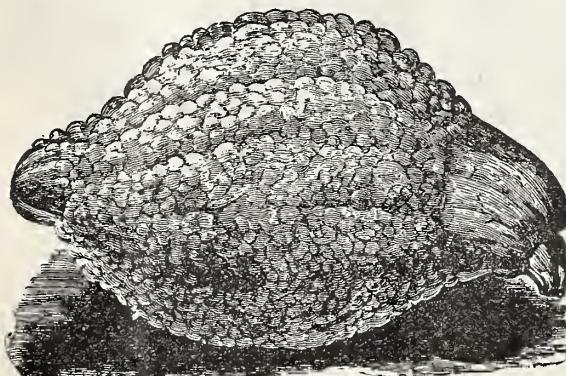
Rose Colored China. Roots cylindrical, or largest at the bottom, tapering abruptly to a small top. Skin very smooth and of a bright rose color; flesh firm, crisp, tender and quite pungent.

Rhubarb

Rhubarb or Pie Plant. Rhubarb, also known as Pie Plant, or Wine Plant, is the earliest spring vegetable and is grown for its leaf stalks which are extensively used for pies and sauce. Rhubarb succeeds best in deep, somewhat retentive soil and the richer this is and the deeper it is stirred, the better. Sow in drills an inch deep and thin out the plants to six inches apart. In the fall transplant into very highly manured and deeply stirred soil, setting them four to six feet apart each way and give a dressing of coarse manure every spring. The stalks should not be plucked until the second year. When a blossom stalk appears, it should be cut back well into the ground and the plant never allowed to exhaust itself by running to seed. Our seed is saved from selected plants of the Linnaeus, Victoria, Giant and other improved sorts, but like the seeds of fruit trees, rhubarb seed cannot be relied upon to reproduce the same varieties.

SQUASH—Summer and Winter Sorts

The Squash is a very tender annual, and should not be planted until all danger from frost is past, and the ground is warm, settled and dry; as, aside from the tender nature of the plant, the seed is liable to rot in damp, cool weather. Be careful though to get the winter kinds planted as soon as safe, in order that they may have ample time in which to thoroughly mature. Plant in hills 5 to 6 feet apart for bush varieties, such as Mammoth Yellow Bush Scallop, Giant Golden Summer Crookneck, etc., and in hills 6 to 8 feet apart for running varieties, such as the Hubbards, and other winter sorts; the hills should be thoroughly manured. Slightly elevate the hills and place seven or eight seeds in each, so as to have plenty for the bugs, finally leaving but three plants. Press the seeds down firmly before covering, and cover early planted ones one inch deep, and late one and one-half inches.



Golden Hubbard

Golden Hubbard. A new and valuable Squash, a sport of the old Hubbard. It has the shape and virtues of its parent, but is earlier and more productive. The color of the skin is very pleasing, being deep yellow, or orange red. Flesh richer in color than Hubbard, and of equal quality. Fine grained and sweet. It cooks dry, and is a

Scarlet Olive Shaped. Its rich color, earliness and mild, crisp flesh, make it very desirable for either market or home use.

California White Mammoth. Grown extensively in California; 8 to 12 inches long and 2 to 3 inches in diameter; white, solid and of good quality. A fine winter variety.

Wood's Early Frame. One of the earliest Radishes grown, its small top making it very fine for forcing; shorter and thicker than Long Scarlet and earlier. Tender, crisp and fine flavored.

Chartier. A beautiful long Radish of a deep crimson color, shading to white at the tip. Splendid for outdoor culture. Will keep tender longer than any other variety.

Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped. A small, round Radish with small tops and of quick growth. Desirable for forcing or early outdoor planting. Crisp and tender.

Crimson Giant. A round radish of exceptionally large size for so early a variety. The roots are nearly globe-shaped, of beautiful crimson-carmine color and most excellent quality, often growing one and three-fourths inches in diameter before becoming pithy. It is a desirable variety for general outdoor planting, and also suitable for forcing where a very large, round radish is wanted. It remains in condition a remarkably long time for so early a radish.

White Olive Shaped. The earliest white variety and a superior forcing sort. Of finest quality.

Salsify

Succeeds best in light, well-enriched, mellow soil. Sow early in the spring in drills fifteen inches apart, covering the seed one inch deep. Thin the plants to stand four inches apart in the row. Cultivate the same as Carrots or Parsnips. It is hardier than Carrots and can remain in the ground all winter.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. The best sort and the only kind we list. It grows uniformly to an extra large size—nearly double that of others. The roots are of superior quality and flavor. It is especially suited for market gardeners.

SQUASH—Summer and Winter Sorts

Mammoth White Scallop Bush. Quite similar to the Early White Bush, from which it was originally selected. It differs in being larger and more uniform in shape; color a beautiful waxy white.

Early White Scallop Bush, or Patty Pan Cymling. For many years this has been extensively grown in the South for shipment to northern and nearby markets, also for home use. It is early, of a light cream color, very prolific, grows to a nice size, and is an excellent shipper.

Early Yellow Scallop Bush. Similar to the white bush in every way, except color and markings. The skin is of a clear yellow.

Hubbard. The standard winter Squash; grown perhaps more generally than any other variety. It is of good size, often weighing nine to fifteen pounds. Color bluish-green. Flesh fine grained, sweet and of excellent flavor. Has a very hard shell, and will keep perfectly until spring. Universally grown for main winter crop.

Warted Hubbard. Is an exceptionally good keeper. Is larger than the original Hubbard and in addition is "warted," which indicates a hard shell and a long keeper. It also denotes fine quality. A great improvement over the old Hubbard. Fine for market or shipping.

Crookneck, Giant Summer (Bush). The largest and one of the earliest summer varieties; fruits often 2 to 2½ feet long, very warty and deep orange in color.

SQUASH—Summer and Winter Sorts—Continued



Yellow Summer Crookneck

Yellow Summer Crookneck. One of the best of the summer Squashes. It is of dwarf, bushy habit and very productive. The skin is yellow. The shape is shown in the illustration. The flesh has greenish-yellow color, and is dry and of most agreeable flavor. This is, in fact, most highly esteemed of all the summer varieties. We particularly recommend our selected strain to the attention of market gardeners.

Fordhook Bush. The same as the above, only bush form instead of vining, which allows closer planting. The fruits are shorter and thicker than the vining Fordhook.

Hubbard, Blue. A new type of Hubbard squash and said to excel all in the superior quality of its flesh. Form and habit of growth similar to the original Hubbard, but differing in having an extremely hard, blue-gray shell.

Cocozelle, or Italian Vegetable Marrow. Fruits are 12 to 15 inches in length and 5 to 6 inches in diameter. An excellent summer variety of bush habit. The skin is dark green, marbled with yellow, and has dark green stripes. Ready to use 55 days from planting. Flavor excellent.

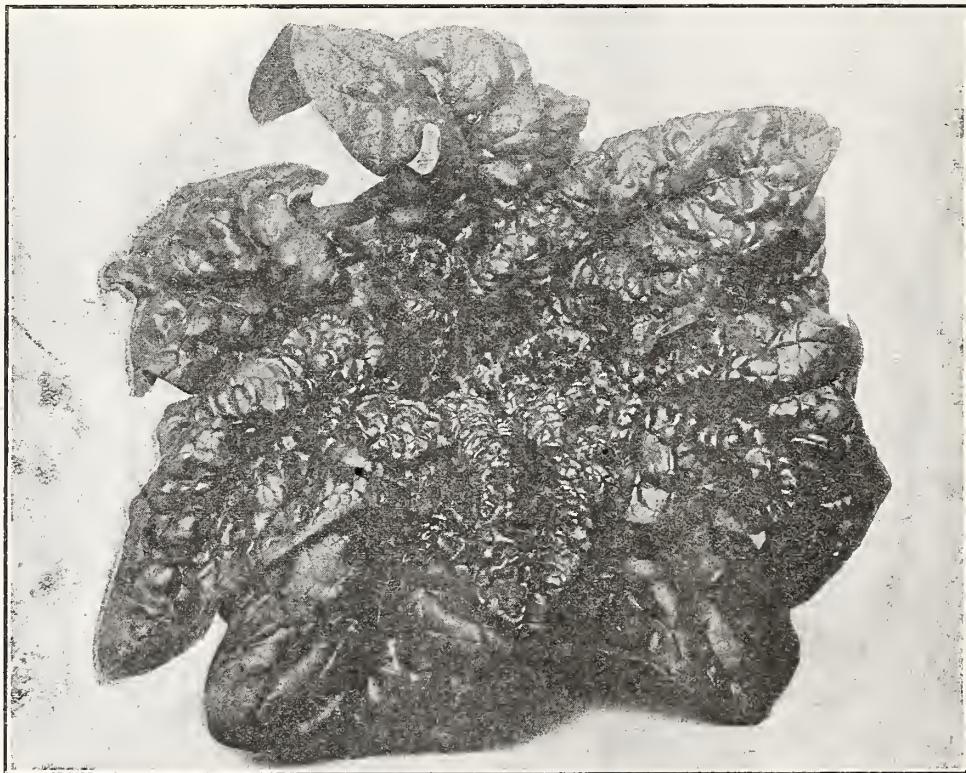
Fordhook (Vining). Wonderfully productive and a most desirable variety for both summer and winter. It is ready 55 days after planting. The fruits are oblong, 8 to 10 inches long, with smooth, light yellow skin and straw-colored flesh, having a rich delicious buttery flavor.

Table Queen or Des Moines. A small, dark green, acorn-shaped, sharply ribbed variety, which matures nearly as early as the summer squashes. Fruits just the right size to serve in halves and of good quality for baking. The vines are trailing and very productive. It is a fine squash for home gardens.

Vegetable Marrow (Green Vining). This variety is similar to Cocozella, except the vines are running. The fruits are long, cylindrical and a dark green, turning to alternate stripes of green and gold as it matures; a summer variety with exceptional merit.

Banana Squash. A long type of winter squash; the seeds are large, brown and highly enameled, while the rind is a slate gray in color. The length is from 20 to 24 inches by 5 or 6 inches in diameter. It is an old variety, but has never attained wide use.

SPINACH



BLOOMSDALE SAVOY SPINACH

Sow in drills one foot apart and one inch deep, as early as the ground can be worked, and every two weeks afterward for a succession. This will furnish supply for spring and summer use. For the main crop, to be used during winter, sow in September in well-manured ground

and cover with straw or leaves when severe cold weather comes. In sheltered fields, however, there is no need of covering. The ground cannot be made too rich; the more manure, the more delicate and succulent will be the leaves.

SPINACH—Continued

Bloomsdale or Savoy. The most popular variety with market gardeners. The leaves are wrinkled in the same manner as the Savoy Cabbage. A crop of this variety weighs much heavier than any other sort. It grows very quickly. Fine for fall sowing.

Prickly. (Seeded Winter.) Very hardy and vigorous.

Large Viroflay. For either spring or fall sowing. Plant of upright growth; leaves are very large, broad, thick and arrow-shaped with a 4 in. petiole, much crumpled and dark green in color. Desirable for canning because of its clean, upright leaves.

Broad Flanders. One of the most vigorous and strong growing varieties. The leaves are nearly round, uniformly deep green, thick and somewhat crimped in the center. A very desirable sort, similar to but maturing a little earlier than Victoria.

Long Standing. The best for spring sowing. Stands a long time before shooting to seed. Large, thick leaves. Excellent for greens.

New Zealand (*Tetragonia expansa*). Unlike true spinach in type and in that it thrives during hot weather and in any soil rich or poor. The tender shoots are of good quality and may be cut throughout the summer. The plant becomes very large and spreading. The leaves are comparatively small, broad and pointed. Plants three or four seeds in hills two feet apart each way. Germination of the seed can be hastened by soaking in warm water twenty-four hours.

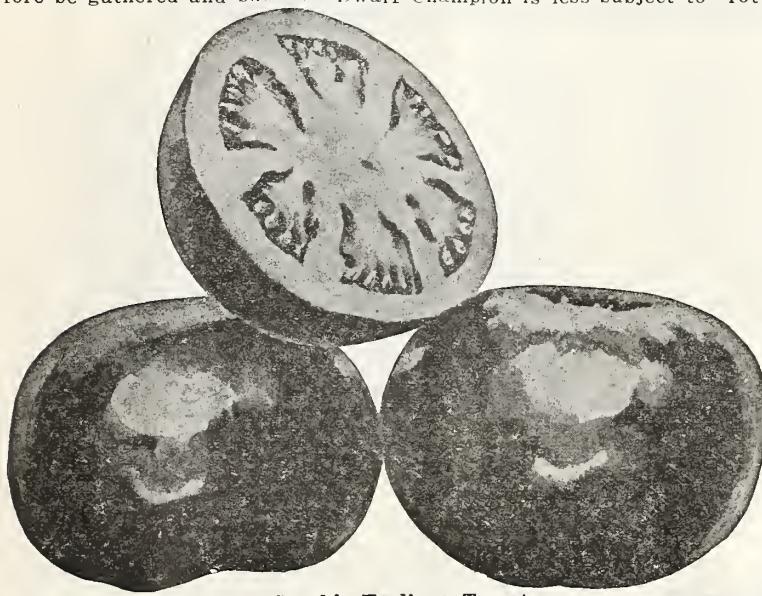
Victoria. Makes a dense, flat rosette with very short petioles. Leaves very large, thick and much wrinkled, blunt or rounded, and dark green in color. Stands hot weather well, and is exceedingly slow to shoot to seed.

Blight Resisting Bloomsdale. A very fine variety of the Savoy Leaf type, with dark green, curled and crimped leaves. This variety was bred to resist blight.

Bloomsdale (Long Standing). In appearance quite similar to reselected Bloomsdale Savoy, may be of a little more compact growth, the leaves being more intensively green. Does not grow as quickly as Bloomsdale Savoy and will stand a week to 10 days longer before bolting to seed.

TOMATO—Selected Strains

For early plants, sow during February or March in shallow boxes of light, rich soil, placed in a sunny window, and when two inches high, transplant to other boxes. Or sow in hotbeds, in drills five inches apart and half an inch deep, and transplant when two inches high into another hotbed, setting them four inches apart. Do not plant outside until all danger from frost is over. Then set them in hills four feet apart each way. The best soil for Tomatoes is a very rich, retentive, sandy loam, but they do well on any well-drained, well-manured land and even in poor soil will produce better than most crops. If stems of the plants, when planted out, are very long, they should be partly buried under ground. Water freely at time of transplanting and give them constant and thorough cultivation. For late use sow the seed in the open ground during May and early June, and transplant to their permanent location as soon as large enough. These plants will provide fruits during the fall months when those earliest set have become exhausted by continued bearing during hot, dry weather. Tomato plants under field cultivation are generally allowed to run over the ground in any direction, and are not trained, but even under this method, it is a good plan to cut off a foot or more of the ends of all growing shoots, so when the first fruits are set, all the strength of the plant may go to develop and ripen them. If the vines are trained on trellises, or tied to stakes, the fruit will ripen better and be of finer quality. Tomatoes are subject to few insect pests. If attacked by the potato beetle, Paris Green will quickly destroy the enemy. The most serious disease is the "rot," which sometimes causes much havoc. The germs live over winter in the ground where the rotten tomatoes have fallen. The diseased fruit should therefore be gathered and burned. Dwarf Champion is less subject to "rot" than any other variety.



Spark's Earliana Tomato

Marglobe. This new main-crop or midseason tomato is a wilt-resistant variety bred for use in disease infected districts. In addition to being wilt-resistant, it is a handsome deep red globe-shaped tomato of great merit. The plants are vigorous and productive and the fruits are quite large. In our trials they averaged 7½ ounces in weight. The flavor seems to be a happy medium between the acid and non-acid sorts. The shape and size of the fruits makes this a very desirable salad or slicing tomato and the color and quality seem ideally fitted for canning.

McGee. An earliest pink and scarlet-fruited variety. Pink-fruited plants are very similar to June Pink. Scarlet-fruited plants are very similar to Earliana.

Strawberry (Winter Cherry or Husk). The small yellow fruits are produced in a husk; excellent for preserves.

Disease and Wilt-Resistant Variety, The Norton. For those who are having trouble with these diseases on their tomatoes. Developed by the United States Department of Agriculture. The Norton resembles the Stone in color and shape. Excellent quality.

Spark's Earliana. This is the earliest smooth bright red Tomato of good size now in cultivation. It is nearly equal in size and quality to the best later kinds. The plants are quite hardy, with rather slender open branches that are of moderate growth, and well set with fruits, nearly all of which ripen very early in the season. The Tomatoes are deep scarlet, generally smooth, and grow in clusters of five to eight, averaging two and a half inches in diameter.

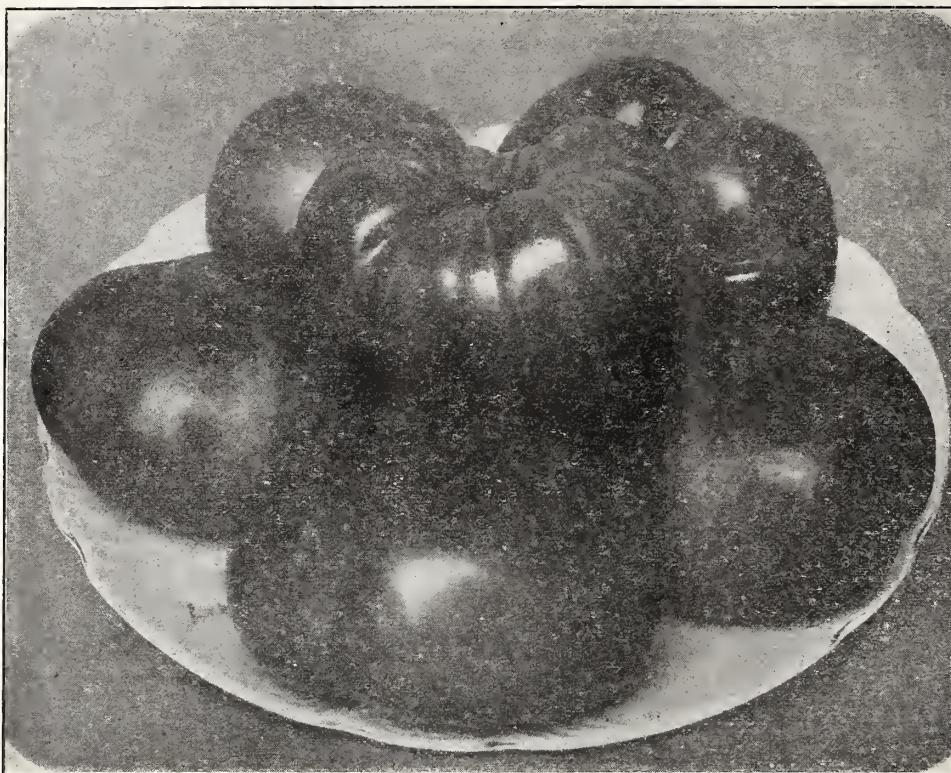
Chalk's Early Jewell. The most valuable extreme-early and "all purpose" bright red Tomato. Matures only a week to ten days after Spark's Earliana and in some soils equally as early, while the fruits are larger, heavier, handsomer, and produce even more abundantly and continuously.

Matchless. We highly recommend this variety to grow for main crop. Very productive. The fruits are extra large in size, very handsome and always marketable. The skin is remarkably tough and solid, so that ripe specimens picked from the vines will keep in good condition ten days. Color, rich cardinal red.

Bonny Best. The fruits of this desirable early sort are most attractive in shape and color. The crop ripens more uniformly than any other early scarlet fruited sort, and is of superior solidity and interior color. The vines are vigorous and produce a good crop of exceptionally round and deep fruits, bright deep scarlet in color and of very good quality. One of the best for gardeners whose trade demands fruits of beautiful shape and color. A very good variety for the early market and home garden.

Gulf State Market. Although this variety was developed primarily to meet the demands of tomato growers who ship to distant markets; its many excellent qualities make it also a very desirable sort for the home gardener or the grower for local markets. Fruits medium to large, round or globe-shaped, show but little depression about stem and are smooth and free from cracks. Color deep purplish pink, ripening well about the stem. The skin is firm and the flesh solid. Unsurpassed by any as a shipping variety and one of the most desirable home or market garden sorts.

TOMATOES—Continued



Ponderosa Tomato

Ponderosa. No variety is more deservedly popular than this. It excels in size, often attaining a circumference of eighteen inches, and weight of three and four pounds each. It is perfect in form, free from wrinkles, as solid and meaty as beefsteak, and almost seedless. It ripens thoroughly from center to skin, its glowing crimson color permeating the flesh to the heart. It is free from rot, and above all is its delicious quality and flavor— toothsome and rich when sliced, savory and delicious when canned. The plants of Ponderosa Tomato are luxuriant, healthy growers, independent of drought, free from blight, and early and continuous bearers. First ripe fruits are often picked in ten weeks from seed sowing, while late fruits may be gathered until frost.

RED PEAR. A favorite for preserves and for making "Tomato Figs."

Beauty. The best of the large purple sorts and a great favorite with Southern and long distance shippers. Excellent for the early market. Vines large, vigorous and heavy bearers. Fruit very large, of uniform size and very smooth. Color of skin purplish pink. Flesh light pink and of superior flavor. A decided favorite everywhere either for the home market or for shipping.

RED CHERRY. Small scarlet fruits for pickling and fancy preserves.

YELLOW PLUM. A good looker and valuable for preserving.

RED PLUM. Similar to Yellow Plum except in color.

YELLOW CHERRY. Similar to Red Cherry, but a light lemon yellow color.

YELLOW PEAR. Distinct in shape, bright yellow in color. Handsome.

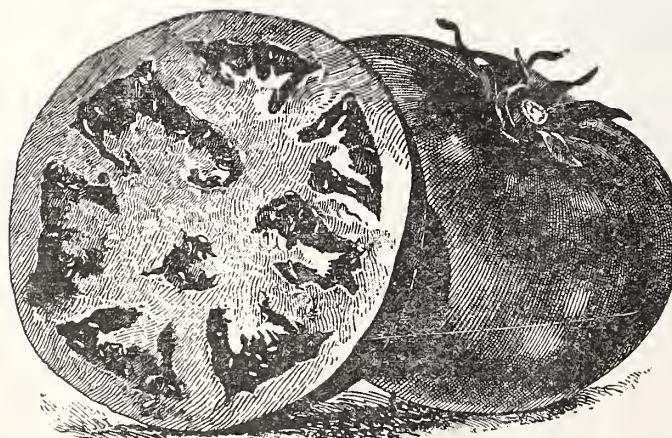
Dwarf Champion. The famous Dwarf Champion Tomato owes its wide popularity to its stiff, vigorous, upright growth, with fruit well above the soil, and to the earliness with which it reaches maturity. In color the fruit is a purplish red, and it is always round, smooth and symmetrical. Size, medium. Table quality superior. A good shipper. Plants may be set three feet apart in rows four feet apart. One of the earliest and most profitable Tomatoes grown. The dark green wrinkled leaves bespeak a strong type. It is one of the best of the so-called tree Tomatoes, and everywhere recognized as a money maker.

Greater Baltimore. This mid-season or main crop variety is extensively used for canning, and is also a desirable home garden sort. The fruits are of medium to large size, are solid and meaty and ripen evenly. Color, rich bright red. Similar to Stone but fruits ripen earlier and average smaller.

Livingston's Globe. A large, purplish pink, globe-shaped or very nearly round tomato extensively used for shipping. The vines are very vigorous and productive, uneven in size but are very smooth and mature a little earlier than most midseason or main crop varieties.

Golden Queen. Those who think of a yellow Tomato as the rough fruit of the old yellow sort will be surprised at this, which is as smooth and well shaped as the best of the red varieties, and of a superior flavor.

Aeme. Vine large, hardy and productive, ripening its first fruit almost as early as any, and continuing to bear abundantly until cut off by frost. Fruit in clusters of four or five, invariably round, smooth and of good size, free from cracks and stands shipment well; flesh solid and of excellent flavor. For market gardeners who want an early purple fruited Tomato, either for home market or to ship, also for private gardens or for canners, it is one of the best. This variety is used for planting under glass.



Beauty Tomato

Tomatoes—Continued

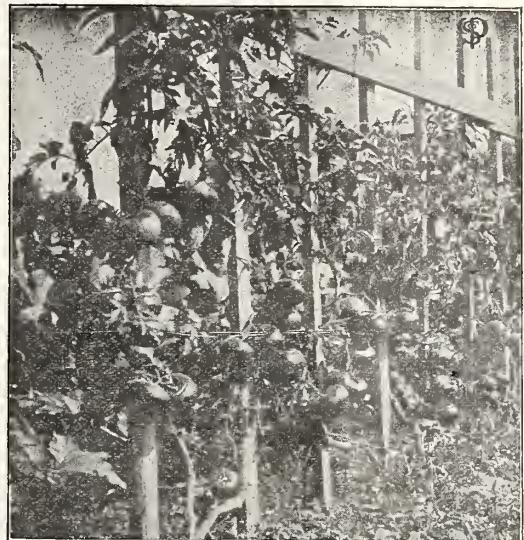
June Pink. One of the earliest varieties of Tomatoes and a special favorite with those who like the pink color. The fruit is borne in clusters and begin to ripen very early. The Tomatoes average three inches in diameter and are of excellent quality. The yield is heavy and continuous until the vines are cut down by frost.

Favorite. (Livingston's.) Large, smooth, blood-red sort; early; ripens all over and through at once. Will bear shipping long distances. Very few seeds and has no hard, green core.

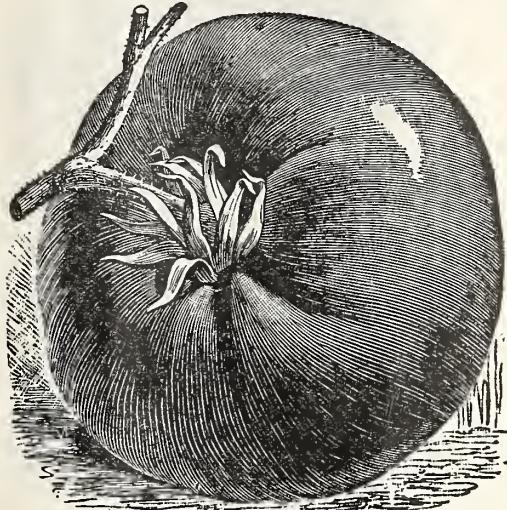
Early Detroit. The largest and best of the early purplish pink Tomatoes. Vine vigorous and very productive. Fruits very smooth, uniform in size, nearly globe shaped, firm, and of excellent quality. Well adapted for shipping.

Perfection. One of the handsomest Tomatoes grown, and all who have tried its invariably large, round, smooth, handsome, red fruit pronounce it of the highest quality. It has been used very satisfactorily for forcing under glass.

John Baer. An extra early scarlet fruited variety of superior merit. The vines are very hardy and exceptionally productive. The fruits are the largest of the extra early sorts and are also most attractive in color. They are nearly round, smooth, firm and of excellent quality. It is one of the very earliest to ripen its first fruits and it continues to furnish marketable fruits much longer than other very early varieties. It is an invaluable sort for market gardeners, shippers and canners.



Early Detroit Tomato



John Baer Tomato

New Stone. A most valuable main-crop variety, and deservedly one of the most popular Tomatoes in our list for shipping, canning and the home market. Of large size, bright scarlet color, and withstands rot and blight better than any other sort. It makes most attractive and salable fruit, firm and uniform and is an excellent shipper.

Redfield Beauty. The fruits grow in clusters of three to five, and are as regular in shape and size as it is possible to produce. The color is its leading attribute, being a glossy red, the kind that makes tomatoes sell at sight. It retains all of its good qualities until picked. It is a good shipper and less liable to rot than any other sort. The skin is tough, flesh solid.

Red Head (New). An exceptionally fine, large, bright red variety, as early as Chalk's Jewel and nearly as large as Stone and as productive; fruits nearly globe-shaped, very solid; vine of medium growth; an excellent canning variety.

Dwarf Stone. A dwarf, upright-growing variety, bearing a large yield of splendid fruit, similar in shape, color and appearance to the regular Stone. It makes a strong, upright habit of growth, and holds the fruit up off the ground. It also admits of close planting, at least one-half closer each way than the distance required for ordinary vining varieties. In small gardens the plants may be set eighteen to twenty-four inches apart each way. The shape of the fruit is very desirable; it is smooth, with good skin, free from cracks, and of a beautiful red color. Very solid, ripens evenly, and is of most excellent quality.

Trophy. Our stock of this is very superior, and we recommend it very strongly as one of the most productive large-sized Tomatoes in our list. Dark scarlet color, and a standard for size, smoothness and solidity.

Louisiana Pink. A second-early, pink-fruited variety. Introduced by the Louisiana Experiment Station for wilt resistance. The fruit are of medium size, smooth, and quite deep from stem to blossom ends. They set in large clusters, and five seed cells are usual. Vine is semi-short jointed, has fine-cut foliage, and is rather open in growth.

Cooper's Special. A distinct second early variety. The vines are about three feet tall, being intermediate in height between the dwarf and the tall growing sorts. The vines are sturdy and vigorous growing and produce good sized clusters of fruits of attractive shape and color. The fruits are of medium size, globe-shaped, light purplish pink color, solid and meaty and of excellent flavor. Because of its compact habit of plant, desirable shape of fruits and excellent shipping qualities, this variety has proven a valuable one for the southern shipper and market grower. For the home garden it should prove equally valuable because of its superior yielding qualities over the strictly dwarf varieties and its compactness compared with the tall growing sorts.

TURNIPS AND RUTABAGAS

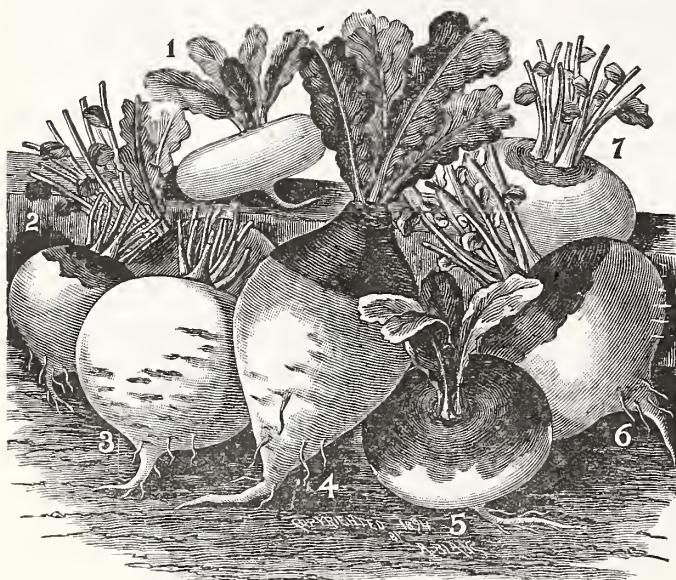
For Spring crop sow the White Flat Dutch or the Purple Top Flat Strap Leaf as early as the seed can be put into the ground, in drills from twelve to fifteen inches apart. Thin the young plants to stand six or eight inches apart in the rows. For a succession, continue to sow every two weeks until late in May. For the fall and winter crops, sow Purple Top White Globe and other varieties from the middle of July to the middle of September, also in drills, as directed for the spring sowing. While field Turnips are generally sown broadcast, much the largest crops will be obtained by drill culture. Turnips must be grown very rapidly to be of the best quality. The most suitable soil is a rich, friable loam, free from fresh manure. Recently broken sod land is excellent. Rutabagas are grown for feeding stock and are also valuable for table use. Take up Turnips in November, or before severe frost, cut off the tops and store in a cool cellar or pit. Or, pile up in conical form, out of doors, on dry ground; cover carefully with long straw and finish by earthing up, covering them with twelve or fifteen inches of earth.

Leave a trench around the heap to carry off the water. Put away in this manner, they will be found in good condition in the spring.

Extra Early Purple Top Milan. The earliest variety in cultivation. Is ready for use a week sooner than any other. Shape, flat and smooth. Medium size, with bright purple colored top and few leaves. Flesh white and of choice quality. Good for spring or fall planting. A good keeper.

Extra Early White Top Milan. This fine sort is very similar to the Purple Top Milan, but is pure white in color. It is an excellent Summer Turnip, making wonderfully rapid growth. Flesh tender.

White Flat Dutch Strap Leaf. The standard early turnip. Held in high esteem by all growers and has no superior for the family garden as a spring variety. It is of flat shape, smooth, and with clear, white skin. The flesh is mild, juicy and of excellent flavor. Matures quickly and grows to a medium size. An ideal sort for the Southern States. (Cut No. 1.)



Purple Top Flat Strap-Leaf. The demand for this popular variety is always heavy and we take special care to secure extra selected seed from the most carefully grown stock. It is one of the best Turnips on the market for both table use and stock feeding. Has a bright purple top, white underneath. Leaves are short, narrow and erect. Flesh white, fine grained and of mild, pleasant flavor. Matures in eight or nine weeks. Is a good cropper and an excellent keeper. (Cut No. 5.)

Purple Top White Globe. One of the handsomest and most profitable Turnips, unsurpassed for either home or market use. Is a large, rapid-growing sort with globe-shaped roots, purple at the top and white underneath. Is of the same character and habit as the Purple Top Flat, but, owing to its great size, will produce twice as much to the acre. On account of its strong growth, it should be more severely thinned than other early varieties. It is always a sure cropper and the pure white flesh is of superior quality. It is very desirable for home garden planting. (Cut No. 6.)

Pomeranian White Globe. Produces immense white, globe-shaped roots, which, in rich ground, frequently attain a weight of twelve pounds. Considering its size it is very quick to mature. (Cut No. 3.)

White Egg. This Turnip forms a beautiful, egg-shaped root, with a thin, white skin. It is always firm, solid, sweet and agreeable in flavor, and desirable for table use. It is a good keeper. Excellent for either early or late sowing.

Cow Horn. A white Turnip of peculiar long shape and quick maturity. It grows to a large size, standing half out of the ground. It is fine flavored and desirable. Cow Horn Turnip, sown in connection with Rape, is one of the newly recommended things for green manuring purposes.

Yellow or Amber Globe. The best yellow variety for general crop. It keeps well until late in the spring and is excellent for table use.

Sweet German. Flesh hard, firm and sweet; keeps well.

Snowball. Next to the Purple-Top Globe in popularity, but preferred by many because of its beauty and excellent flavor. It is slow to get pithy in the summer, but always crisp during the winter.

Southern Prize. Superior to Seven Top as usually sold and extensively grown in the south where the tops furnish an abundance of cuttings. These are valued highly for salad or greens. The roots of Southern Prize are valuable as well as the tops, being remarkably large, symmetrical and excellent for feeding stock. A favorite for forage in the Virginias and Carolinas where it usually thrives throughout the winter without production.



Purple Top White Globe Turnip

Yellow Aberdeen. A Turnip of high merit. The flesh is yellow, tender, sugary and very solid. In color the Turnip is purple above and deep yellow below. It is productive, hardy and a good keeper. Used on the table as well as for stock feeding.

Golden Ball. The roots are perfectly globe-shaped and have bright creamy yellow skin. They are smooth, regular in shape and size, and of very attractive appearance. The flesh has a pale amber tint and is remarkably fine grained. Golden Ball is a quality turnip with smooth, mealy flesh, free from woodiness and hard fiber.

Seven Top. A variety of Turnip grown entirely for its tops, which are used as a salad. It produces no edible root. This is a very hardy sort, standing through the winter south of St. Louis without any protection. Largely grown as greens in the South, where it is handled and cooked in a way similar to Spinach.

Rutabaga

American Yellow Purple Top. The most satisfactory variety to grow for either family use or stock feeding. It is hardy, productive, sweet, solid and of fine quality. It keeps perfectly all winter and into the following summer.

SWEET PEAS

To succeed perfectly with Sweet Peas sow the seed early in February or March, if possible. Dig the ground deeply and make rich with bone meal, or thoroughly rotted manure. Give a sunny location and run the rows north and south. Plant the seed in double rows, in trenches a foot wide and four inches deep, covering them to a depth of two inches at first and filling the trenches gradually as the vines grow. Tread the ground firmly over and to each side of the rows after sowing. Sow thinly and thin the plants to stand about four inches apart. Pick the flowers as fast as they open; don't let seed pods form. Mulch during the hot months and when watering them do it liberally.

MIXTURE OF SWEET PEAS

Superb Mixed. This strain embraces more fine varieties than are found in Eckford's New Seedlings Mixed, and is superior, as it is made up of an assortment of many beautiful tints and colors of large flowered sorts which no other mixture contains.

Eckford's New Seedlings Mixed. Composed entirely of Eckford's finest large-flowered varieties. We make up this mixture from a special formula, putting in the different sorts in proportionate quantities to produce a grand combination of colors.

Nasturtium

Nasturtiums of all varieties are useful for furnishing tender seed-pods which make delicious pickles. The seeds for pickling should be gathered while green and with a portion of the stem attached. Pick them over and place in a jar until filled; then cover them with cider vinegar that has been brought to the boil and is still warm, to keep for winter use.

Tall Mixed.

Dwarf Mixed.

Medicinal and Pot Herbs

The soil should be light, rich and finely pulverized before sowing. Always sow in shallow drills, after which rake finely and firm the ground with a board or the back of the spade.

Anise. Used for cordial and flavoring.

Basil, Sweet. For soups and stews.

Caraway. Used for flavoring bread, etc.

Chervil, Curled. Largely used in soups.

Chervil, Turnip Rooted. For soups.

Coriander. Used for flavoring cakes, candy.

Dill. The seeds are aromatic and pungent. Used as a condiment and for flavoring pickles.

Lavender. Leaves used for seasoning, and the dried flowers for perfuming linen, etc.

Marjoram, Sweet. Leaves and shoots highly esteemed as seasoning.

Sage, Common. Indispensable for seasoning.

Summer Savory. Used to flavor soups.

Thyme. Used for seasoning, and in tea for relief of nervous headache.

Giant Spencer or Orchid-Flowered Mixed Sweet Peas

Composed exclusively of Spencer varieties, representing the highest achievement in those types to date. The flowers are of open form, extraordinary size, with wavy standards and wide spread wings, making them of exceptional value for cutting. The plants are of very robust growth. They will bloom in great profusion for a long season; setting on but very few seed pods; this accounts for the continuous succession of flowers and also for the high price of the seed.

TOBACCO SEED

The quality and appearance of Tobacco is greatly influenced by soil and climate. Heavy clay soil tends to produce large plants and the leaves cure into dark brown or red color, with a large quantity of oil or gum. Light thin soil makes light, thin leaves, which, when cured, are bright mahogany and sometimes yellow.

DARK PLUG WRAPPER.

Big Oronoko. A favorite.

Missouri Broad Leaf. A well-known standard sort; very large yielder.

Kentucky Yellow. A splendid dark-leaved variety; finest texture.

CIGAR FILLER.

Connecticut Seed Leaf. This variety is staple; carefully selected seed.

PLUG FILLER.

Yellow Prior. A good variety for bright, yellow grade.

White Burley. A western variety which produces one of the most fashionable types for manufacturing and cutting.

CIGAR WRAPPER.

Hayana. Commands a high price for cigar stock; superior, extra fine.

Gold Leaf. A cross between Prior and Oronoko; good for wrappers or fillers.

SEED TABLES

The quantity of seed sown per acre, and such other estimates as are given here are approximate figures only. They may vary in different sections and States just as soil and the climate varies, and often one farmer, to insure a full stand, sows seed more generously than his neighbor. The given weights per bushel are in general use.

Garden Seed

	Seed for One Acre	Seed for a 300 ft. Row.
Asparagus	6 lbs.	8 ozs.
Beans, dwarf (drills)	1½ bu.	3 qts.
Beans, pole	½ bu.	1 pint
Beet, garden	6 lbs.	5 ozs.
Beet, Mangold	7 lbs.
Broccoli	4 to 6 ozs.	½ oz.
Brussels Sprouts	4 to 6 ozs.	½ oz.
Cabbage, outdoors	10 ozs.	1 oz.
Cabbage, sown in frames	6 ozs.
Carrot	4 lbs.	3 ozs.
Cauliflower	½ oz.
Celery	6 ozs.	3 ozs.
Collards (drills)	3 lbs.	½ oz.
Corn, Sweet (hills)	8 qts.	1 pint
Corn, Pop (shelled)	3 qts.	1 pint
Cucumber	3 lbs.	4 ozs.
Egg plant	4 ozs.	½ oz.
Endive	4 lbs.	2 ozs.
Kale (drills)	4 lbs.	2 ozs.
Kohl Rabi	10 ozs.	1 oz.
Leek	4 lbs.	2 ozs.
Lettuce	3 lbs.	2 ozs.
Melon, Musk (hills)	3 lbs.	1 oz.
Melon, Water (hills)	5 lbs.	2 ozs.
Okra	12 lbs.	12 ozs.
Onion Seed	5 lbs.	2 ozs.
Onion Seed, for sets	50 lbs.	8 ozs.
Parsnip	5 lbs.	4 ozs.
Parsley	4 lbs.	2 ozs.
Peas, garden	2 bus.	3 qts.
Pepper	½ oz.
Potatoes	10 bus.	½ bu.
Pumpkin (hills)	5 lbs.	2 ozs.
Radish	10 lbs.	6 ozs.
Rhubarb	3½ lbs.	4 ozs.
Salsify	8 lbs.	4 ozs.
Spinach	10 lbs.	6 ozs.
Squash	4 to 6 lbs.	3 ozs.
Tomato (in frame)	3 ozs.	1 oz.
Tobacco	2 ozs.
Turnip (drills)	2 lbs.	3 ozs.
Turnip (broadcast)	3 lbs.

Clovers

	Weight per Bus.	Quantity to Sow 1 Acre.
Alfalfa or Lucerne	60 lbs.	20 to 30 lbs.
Alsike or Swedish	60 "	8 to 10 "
Bokhara	60 "	8 to 10 "
Burr	16 "	12 to 16 "
Crimson or Scarlet	60 "	8 to 10 "
Espersette	32 "	20 to 30 "
Honey or Bee	60 "	8 to 10 "
Mammoth or Sapling	60 "	8 to 10 "
Red	60 "	6 to 8 "
Whlte	60 "	5 to 6 "

Millets

	50 lbs.	8 to 10 lbs.
Cat-Tail (Pearl)	50 "	25 to 35 "
Common	50 "	25 to 35 "
German or Golden	50 "	25 to 35 "
Siberian	50 "	6 to 8 "

Average Time Required for Garden Seeds to Germinate

	Days.
Bean	5 to 10
Beet	7 to 10
Cabbage	5 to 10
Carrot	12 to 18
Cauliflower	5 to 10
Celery	10 to 20
Corn	5 to 8
Cucumber	6 to 10
Endive	5 to 10
Lettuce	6 to 8
Onion	7 to 10
Pea	6 to 10
Parsnip	10 to 20
Pepper	9 to 14
Radish	3 to 6
Salsify	7 to 12
Tomato	6 to 12
Turnip	4 to 8

Grasses

	Weight per Bus.	Quantity to Sow 1 Acre.
Awnless Brome	14 lbs.	28 to 42 lbs.
Bermuda	40 "	2 to 3 "
Creeping Bent	14 "	15 to 20 "
English Perennial Rye	20 "	30 to 40 "
English Blue	14 "	20 to 30 "
Hungarian	48 "	25 to 35 "
Italian Rye	20 "	30 to 40 "
Johnson	25 "	25 to 30 "
Kentucky Blue, for Pasture	14 "	20 to 25 "
Kentucky Blue, for Lawns	14 "	40 to 50 "
Orchard	14 "	12 to 15 "
Red Top—in chaff	14 "	15 to 20 "
Red Top—solid seed	—	6 to 10 "
Rescue	14 "	20 to 30 "
Tall Meadow Oat	12 "	20 to 30 "
Timothy	45 "	10 to 12 "
Wooly Soft (Meadow)	8 "	25 to 35 "
Mixture for Pastures	14 "	30 to 40 "
Greenlawn Mixture	14 "	40 to 50 "

Miscellaneous

Barley	48 lbs.	1¼ to 1½ bus.
Beans—Navy	60 "	1½ to 2 bus.
Beans—Field	60 "	1½ to 2 bus.
Beans—Soja	60 "	20 to 30 lbs.
Broom Corn Seed	48 "	2 to 4 qts.
Buckwheat	52 "	1 to 1¼ bus.
Cane Seed—for Sugar	50 "	4 to 8 lbs.
Cane Seed—for fodder	50 "	30 to 50 lbs.
Castor Beans	46 "	4 to 5 lbs.
Corn—Field	56 "	4 to 5 qts.
Corn Fodder, broadcast	56 "	2 bu.
Corn Fodder, drilled	56 "	1 bu.
Cow Peas	60 "	1 to 1½ bus.
Flax	56 "	1 to 1¼ bus.
Hemp	44 "
Kaffir Corn—in drills	50 "	3 to 5 lbs.
Kaffir Corn—broadcast	50 "	½ to 1 bu.
Oats	32 "	1½ to 2 bus.
Peas—Field	60 "	1½ to 2 bus.
Peanuts	22 "	2 bus. In pods.
Pumpkin, Common Field	30 "	2 to 3 qts.
Rape, Dwarf Essex	50 "	5 to 8 lbs.
Rye	56 "	1 to 1½ bus.
Sunflower	22 "	2 to 3 lbs.
Teosinte	—	4 to 6 lbs.
Wheat—Spring or Winter	60 "	1¼ to 1½ bus.
Vetches—Spring or Winter	50 "	1 to 1½ bus.

Roots, Sets and Plants

	Approximate quantity to plant 1 acre.
Artichoke Roots	8 to 10 bus.
Asparagus Roots, or Plants	8,000
Cabbage, Early, Plants	14,000
Cabbage, Late, Plants	8,000
Cauliflower Plants	15,000
Celery Plants	12,000
Horse Radish Roots	12,000
Onion Sets (measured)	6 to 10 bus.
Onion Sets—Tops	4 to 6 bus.
Potatoes—Irish	10 to 12 bus.
Potatoes—Sweet (Plants)	12,000

Time Required for Maturity of Different Garden Crops Reckoned from the Day of Sowing the Seed

	Days.
Beans, String	45 to 65
Beans, Shell	65 to 70
Beets	65
Beets, Turnip	65
Beets, Long Blood	150
Cabbage, Early	105
Cabbage, Late	150
Cauliflower	110
Corn	75
Eggplant	150 to 160
Lettuce	65
Melon, Water	120 to 140
Melon, Musk	120 to 140
Onions	135 to 150
Pepper	140 to 150
Radish	30 to 45
Squash, Summer	60 to 65
Squash, Winter	125
Tomato	150
Turnip	60 to 70

